

## GEN. TUAN ANNOUNCES ROUT OF CHANG HSUN; REPUBLICAN FORCES IN HOT PURSUIT!

### South Definitely Decides To Despatch Expedition To Oust King-Maker!

#### ONLY 3 PROVINCES AREN'T OFFICIALLY AGAINST MONARCHY

Shanghai Hasn't Heard From  
Szechuen, Kansu And  
Heilungkiang

#### SOUTH MARCHING

Expedition Finally Sanctioned,  
Under Command Of  
Lu Yung-ting

#### YUNNANESE LEAD

Impatient to Get at Republic's  
Enemies, They Are  
Put in Vanguard

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Shanghai, July 6.—Reuter's Agency is informed that a meeting was held at Lungkuang, today, at General Lu Yung-tsing's offices. General Lu, Admiral Chen Pi-kwan, Minister of the Navy, Admiral Sir Sah Chen-ping, Mr. C. H. Chu, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, other local officials, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and the managing director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway were present.

The meeting passed the following resolutions:—

(1) Not to recruit any soldiers in Shanghai.

(2) The local authorities will not ask the Chamber of Commerce for financial support for military expenses.

(3) Not to allow any people to establish any new official organization in Shanghai.

It was stated that all the Provinces except three have officially declared against the monarchy. These three are Szechuen, Kansu and Heilungkiang, from whom no replies have been received up to the present, probably owing to local conditions.

General Lu is sending 2,000 troops to Nanking, tomorrow night.

South Will March

Canton, July 6.—The expedition against the North has been definitely decided on. The Yunnanese troops will form the vanguard, while the Kwangtung and Kwangsi troops, under the command of General Lu Yung-ting, will follow.

General Tsen Chun-hsuan has wired that he is coming to Canton. General Chu Ching-lan is ready to lead in person several thousand men to Nanking, to join Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang.

The rumor that there has been a conflict between the Yunnan and Kwangsi troops is denied.

General Lu Yung-ting, Inspector-General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, has ordered the Military Governor of Kwangtung to prepare military necessities immediately and is also requesting Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang to organize a Government. The Canton Provincial Assembly has resolved to request Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang to assume the Presidency.

Locally, the situation is quiet. The five-colored flag is flying throughout the city.

Funds From Abroad

Over-seas Chinese are telegraphing, stating that they will support the Republic and are raising funds. The Cantonese do not oppose making Canton the temporary Capital, but they would prefer Nanking to be used. Some favor General Tsen Chun-hsuan, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the other Republican leaders coming to Canton.

The Yunnanese troops here are getting impatient and want to start on an expedition against the North immediately. The local authorities are keeping all troop movements secret. Civil Governor Chu Ching-lan states that he is willing to lead fifty yinghs on the march against the North.

Ex-Tutuh Hu Han-min will accompany General Lu Yung-ting from Kwangsi to Canton. General Tan Hoh-ming, the Military Governor of

(Continued on Page 2)

#### Germany Is Now Wasting From Maximum Man-Power; 1919 Class in Firing Line

1920 Boys Up for Examination; French Expert Says  
300,000 a Month Wanted; Can't Find 200,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 5.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, examining the question of German man-power, concludes that, at the beginning of 1916, the German army had reached its maximum effective strength. Compulsory mobilization of civilian labor, last winter, possibly brought the numbers of the army at the beginning of the 1917 campaign to the same total as at the corresponding period in 1916, but it failed to replace the reduction in fighting efficiency.

The number of German divisions is perhaps larger now, but the quality of the battalions is lower. This is demonstrated in the development of the policy of relying on small forces of highly trained gladiators for carrying out difficult operations.

It is certain that the Civilian Mobilization Act enabled the enemy to raise their numbers to the highest point, but no more contingents of men from industry or agriculture are now available.

Reuter's correspondent surmises that the present re-inforcements of the German army consist of youths attaining military age and wounded men returned from the hospitals, the former class providing 40,000 men a month and the latter 50,000.

The Germans have already called up part of the 1919 class, while the 1920 class, who are 17-year-old youths, have been summoned for medical examination.

The 1917 class of recruits have been fighting since the latter half of 1916 and form from twelve to fifteen per cent of the infantry units at the front. The 1918 class are already strongly represented at the front and form the majority of the reserves.

The 1919 class are being called up and the enemy may send this class into the field this year and so follow the undesirable course adopted after the battle of the Somme. The German casualty lists for May show that twelve per cent of the casualties belong to the 1917 class, 2.4% to the 1918 class and also a few to the 1919 class.

A French student estimates that the enemy must replace their losses at the rate of 300,000 a month, but, even putting the number down at 200,000, the Boches cannot make the number good by any conceivable manipulation of the younger classes of recruits. Their effective man-power has been diminishing rapidly from June last year; their maximum possible man-power has been reached this year and is wasting away every week.

#### U.S. Navy Commander Thanks French Fleet

Paris Celebrates Fourth Of July  
By Review Of American  
Troops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 4.—Vice-Admiral Sims of the United States navy has sent a message to the French Minister of Marine, thanking him for the assistance given by the French navy in conveying the American expeditionary force.

General Petain, in an Army Order of the day, greeted the American troops who are passing through Paris on their way to the front and eulogized the single-mindedness of the United States in entering the war of freedom.

#### ANARCHISTS DISOWNED BY WORKERS' COUNCIL

Latter Congratulates Petrograd  
Government On Settling  
Durnovo Incident

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 5.—The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has passed a unanimous vote of confidence in the Government in connection with the settlement of the Durnovo Villa incident. M. Skobeleff, the Minister of Justice, emphasized that criminals who, under the name of anarchists, disorganized society ought to be mercilessly suppressed.

A spokesman of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates emphasized that the revolutionists had no connection with the occupants of the villa.

#### GERMAN CONSERVATIVES NOW URGING REFORMS

Appeal Issued For Better Electoral  
Laws To Be Enacted  
At Once

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 4.—A significant appeal has been issued by a number of the leading German Conservatives, urging the Government to speedily carry out electoral reforms in Prussia, in accordance with the message issued to the nation by the Kaiser last Easter. They urge that these reforms shall include secret and equal franchise.

#### Committees to Act For American Drill

Census Committee, To List Local  
Material, Has Its First  
Meeting Today

The committee appointed to see about military training for Shanghai Americans met yesterday and Chairman Bassett appointed three sub-committees to go immediately to work on the problem.

Major Holcomb was appointed chairman of a Committee on Census, which is to arrange the compilation of a list of all able-bodied Americans in the district. This committee is to meet at 12.30 p.m. today in Major Holcomb's office. The other members are Messrs. Johnson, Keegan, Curry, Spiker, Bristol and C. M. Meyers. The Committee on Organization, which is to determine what form the military organization is to take is composed of Lieut. Swan, of the American Co., S. V. C., Capt. Brown and Messrs. Cook, Ashley and Spiker. The Finance committee is composed of Messrs. L. Everett, Keegan and Curry.

#### Want 22,625 Planes For American Troops

Government Bill Asks Immediate  
Construction At Cost  
Of \$639,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 4.—The Government Aviation Bill provides for the immediate construction of 22,625 aeroplanes, to cost \$639,000,000.

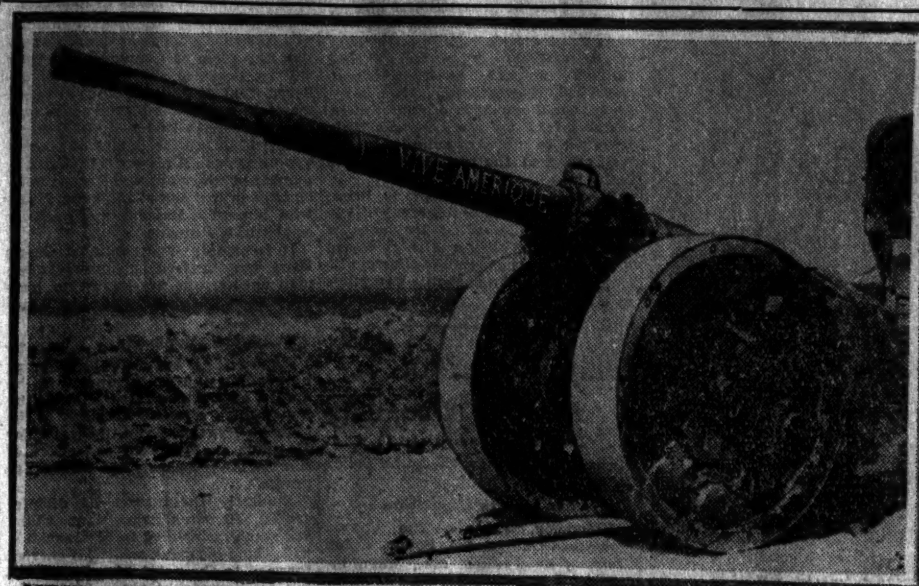
#### DR. WU ARRIVES TODAY

Dr. Wu Ting-fang and his son, Dr. Wu Chao-chu, will arrive at Shanghai this morning at 7 o'clock on the Butterfield and Swire steamer Feng-tien. According to telegrams received by his family on Gordon Road and the local Cantonese Guild, Dr. Wu left Tientsin Tuesday.

#### The Weather

Weather slightly improving. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 75.4 and the minimum 58.4; the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 87.5 and 71.5.

#### How French Artillery Hailed America's Entry Into War



When word of America's declaration of war against Germany was received at the fighting front in France the French and British troops celebrated in various ways. This picture shows how some French artillerymen hailed the new ally.

#### ALLEGED JOS. GRABER IS SPY FOR GERMANY

'Industrial Workers' Organizer  
Arrested In U.S.; Strikes  
Coincided With Bribes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Scranton, Penn., July 5.—Joseph Graber, the organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been arrested and charged with being a spy in the employ of Germany. The Federal authorities state that German money has been poured into the districts which produce anthracite coal, where recently there have been a dozen strikes.

#### TWO GERMAN AIRSHIPS FALL IN ENGLISH RAID

Another Damaged By British  
Aerial Craft While Others  
Are Forced To Flee

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 4.—The Admiralty announces: Naval air-craft from Dunkirk intercepted the raiders returning from Harwich and brought down two in flames, while a third was seen to be damaged. They attacked several others indecisively. All ours returned.

Another message says: The raid on the Essex Coast was carried out in rainy weather and the attackers were hidden behind banks of clouds. The British airmen thus operated in very adverse conditions, but, taking the initiative, they intercepted the enemy squadron, estimated to consist of 14 to 17 machines, which were travelling at a terrific speed, in close formation and completely broke it up.

Two minutes after climbing within range, the German machines turned out to sea. The retreat was marked by a series of exhilarating duels and the rat-tat-tat of machine-guns was distinctly heard as the combatants disappeared.

Apparently, Harwich hardly suffered and the losses occurred in the neighboring seaside resort.

#### Submarine Bombards Port of Madeira

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Ponta Delgada, Madeira, July 4.—A submarine bombarded the city today. A girl was killed and other persons injured. The forts fired on the enemy. Lisbon, July 4.—The Minister of Marine announced in Parliament today that a German submarine had bombarded Ponta Delgada, the port of Madeira, at four o'clock in the morning. The fort fired on the submarine, which withdrew beyond range, but remains off the port.

#### Victory Is Certain Reichstag Is Told By Marine Minister

Hefferich, Too, Still Asserts He  
Has Unshaken Confidence  
In Submarinism

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 4.—In the Committee of the Reichstag, Admiral von Capelle, the German Minister of the Navy, declared the results of submarine warfare were gratifying, the losses moderate and victory was certain.

Dr. Hefferich, the Vice-Chancellor, in the course of a statement concerning measures to alleviate the coal famine, expressed his unshaken confidence in submarinism.

#### Strong African Post Vacated by Germans

Inlanders Of Portuguese Territory  
Driven Back With  
Aid Of British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 4.—An official despatch from East Africa reports: The enemy have evacuated a strongly-held position, southward of the Ngaura River and retreated southwards nine miles. We recently advanced westward and south-westward of Lindi and engaged a strong detachment of the enemy. We have compelled considerable German forces on the Songea area to fall back.

The Belgians are co-operating with the British, in the extreme north, in pursuing a small force of the enemy. Co-operating with the Portuguese, we drove back some Germans who had penetrated into Portuguese East Africa, as far as the shores of Lake Nyassa and the border of Nyassaland.

#### SAH TO NANKING

Admiral Sah Chen-ping, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, left last night for Nanking in the Admiral's Yacht. He will confer with General Feng Kuo-chang on joint naval and military operations. He will remain in Nanking for some time.

#### Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 9  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. July 11  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 14  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. July 17  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru July 20  
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia July 21  
For Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mialima M. July 8  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru July 22

#### LANGFANG BATTLE WON BY REPUBLIC; ADVANCE OF 30 LI

Peking Fears Consequences  
If Chang's Beaten Host  
Retires On City

#### GUARDS STOPPED

U.S. And Japanese Re-inforcements  
Halted As  
Line Destroyed

#### HOLD CONFERENCE

Late Message Says Both  
Sides Allow Passage  
For Foreigners

#### Tuan Chi-jui Reports Routing of Chang Hsun

Former Premier Tuan Chi-jui reported from Tientsin to the local press last night:

Tientsin, July 6. General Tuan Chi-kwei, commander of the east expedition, states that this morning at 4 o'clock the first, second and third sections of our army advanced on the enemy at Langfang. The rebels were routed near Hwangchung. We have gained 30 li beyond Wangchiang and are still chasing after and firing upon the enemy.

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 5.—Every train for the past few days has been packed to overflowing with Chinese fleeing to Tientsin. The interruption of the railway has caused a panic. The foreign hotels are full of refugees.

A small force of re-inforcements for the American and Japanese Legation Guards is endeavoring to come up from Tientsin, but the fighting at Langfang may delay its arrival.

Chang Evacuates Peking

Almost the whole of Chang Hsun's force has moved outside the city, down the Peking-Mukden and the Peking-Hankow Railways. It is feared that a serious situation may arise if the monarchy forces are defeated, retreat back to Peking and are permitted to re-enter the city.

General Chen Kwang-yuan, the Commander of the 12th Division, which is stationed at Nanyuan, has disappeared. General Chang Hsun summoned the officers and ordered the disarmament of the division. The officers refused, but a compromise was reached, whereby the troops retain their arms, but give up all their ammunition.

It is very difficult to ascertain the real attitude of the troops and gendarmes in Peking. It is hoped that the latter will be able to maintain order.

Stop Foreign Troops

Tientsin, July 5.—A train conveying re-inforcements of foreign troops to Peking was stopped at Langfang and requested to return to Lofa, ten miles back, the Republicans stating that fighting was expected at any moment and the rails had been torn up a mile further on. The train accordingly turned back.

A conference of military and representatives of the Diplomatic Corps, tomorrow, will decide upon what measures shall be taken to restore communication.

Monarchists Retreating

Tientsin, July 6.—The battle at Langfang began last night. At 7 o'clock today, the Monarchist troops were reported to be retreating.

General Tuan Chi-jui arrived last night. He is staying at the Governor's yamen. Chi Chia-pao, the Civil



Governor, has handed over his seals and left the city.

The train conveying foreign reinforcements to Peking was expected to pass Langfang at noon today, both sides having agreed to give it passage.

### Feng Kuo-chang Orders

#### Guard On Pukow Railroad

(From the Chinese Press)

The Fifth mixed brigade of Nan-king has been despatched by General Feng Kuo-chang to guard the Tientsin-Pukow railway. Hsiao Hsi-ling, Tsen Chun-hsuan and Liang Chieh-chiao have all wired that they are coming to Nanking. The Vice-President expects the arrival of troops for the punitive expedition from Kiangsi, Chekiang and Shanghai tomorrow.

A Tsinan telegram states that upon receipt of the general opinion of the Tsuchuns of the various provinces, Military Governor Chang Hui-chi proclaimed himself to be opposed to the monarchy. Elaborate preparations are being made to check any military activities of Chang Hsun on the Tientsin-Pukow line. The Fifth division stationed there has already organized itself for the punitive expedition. The 20th regiment of that division has been despatched by Chang Hui-chi to suppress the brigands at Tsochow.

### Chang's Army Retreats

#### 2,000 Taken, Is Report

Chang Hsun's Ting Wu Army retreated yesterday morning to Anting following a severe attack at 4.00 o'clock in the morning at Langfang by the east expedition of the Republican army under the command of General Tiao Kun, according to the Chung Wha Press Service. Chang's troops numbered only 3,000, attired in blue and wearing queues.

The same service states that Chang is now practically surrounded by opponents. Two thousand of his troops were forced to surrender and yield their arms as well as their queues at Tsinan, as they were bottled up by General Chang Shu-yuan, commander of the fifth division and Military Commissioner Mah Liang of that city. Part of Tiao Kun's expedition has penetrated Changshien, less than 20 miles from Peking, while the punitive expedition of Tsuchun Chang Chao-ling of Fengtien has arrived at Sanhai-kwan.

It is reported that the Japanese Legation has sent an ultimatum to Chang Hsun to evacuate the Metropolis within 24 hours. Chang has already quit with his troops and Hsuan Tung.

Two miles of the Tientsin-Peking line near Langfang have been torn down as the pig-tailed troops retreated northward. Tuan Chi-kwei, commander of the western batch, and his military staff are now stationed at Wangchowang, repairing the railroad track as his forces press on.

American and Japanese troops are now guarding the line on the order of the diplomatic corps at Peking. These troops were sent for from Tientsin.

Big guns have been mounted on the walls of the Forbidden City in Peking.

Taoyin Li Chin-chang of Hsuehchowfu and General Su Ching-wu, two of the most ardent advocates of the monarchical movement under Chang Hsun, are now prisoners of war at Machang, having been arrested by the troops of the eighth division, commanded by Tuan Chi-jui.

Kiangsu, Chekiang and Kiangsi have each despatched a mixed brigade to co-operate with the An Wu Army of Ni Shih-chung to attack Hsuehchowfu. The seven battalions of Chang Hsun's troops now stationed at Pengpu are not expected to give any resistance. The commander, Major-General Yin, has hinted that he will declare himself pro-republican as soon as Feng Kuo-chang's regiment arrives there.

### President Narrates Details

#### Of Coup Restoring Manchu

The following telegram from President Li Yuan-hung was censored and withheld by Chang Hsun's soldiers at the Peking telegraph station and was sent to this port for circulation throughout the Republic by his secretary, Mr. King Yuan-hsian, who arrived here yesterday.

"The Nation has been most unfortunate in having continuous disturbance.

"On account of some constitutional differences, civil commotion for some time was prevailing. Chang Hsun, Tsuchun of Anhui, offered himself to mediate and was required to come up

## 'Sweeney, Of The Foreign Legion,' To Train U. S. Troops



CAPT. CHAS. SWEENEY.

Captain Charles Sweeney, late of the communique reports that, in the directions of Zolotov and Brzezany, there has been an intense artillery the French army. "Sweeney, of the Foreign Legion"—has been commissioned a major in the United States army, according to despatches from Washington, and will be detailed to battle. The communique mentions no infantry attacks. We destroyed an enemy train on the Rumanian duty of instruction at the Officers' Training Camp, Fort Meyer, Va. Captain Sweeney served in the French army for more than two years and served as an instructor in France. He attended West Point from 1900 to 1903.

to Peking to settle the political situation upon the initiative of Premier Li Ching-hsi.

"As soon as he arrived at Tientsin, he demanded the dissolution of Parliament. The officers of the Metropolis informed us that in order to preserve the Union we should humble ourselves to consent and we did.

"We were just organizing the Cabinet with the hope that the country might be saved, when we were informed last night at 12 o'clock that Chang Hsun was advocating the restoration of the monarchy and had acquired the telegraph station at Peking.

"This morning Liang Ting-fung interviewed us and stated that the old rights and properties of the last dynasty should be restored. Thereupon we denounced him and ordered him to be driven out of the office.

"We have learned that they have already despatched several circular wires, although we are ignorant of their contents. I, Yuan-hung, intended to resign my responsible office as soon as the Cabinet is formed and the general situation is settled in order to redeem my offences and appease the people.

"Now that complications have set in and Chang Hsun has dared to destroy a Republic established by public will and recognized by the world powers, I have no alternative but to shoulder my responsibilities as before.

"You are all loyal citizens to the

### PASSPORT PHOTOS

Finished in one hour, or less, if need be.

Burr 2 Broadway

Republic. I trust that you will at once despatch your troops and be united against the traitor so that the Republic will be restored and the nation saved from destruction. Being greatly distressed, I am at a loss to know what to say. Should you have any responses please send them through the Reuter's service."

"Li Yuan-hung."

### Martial Law For Kiangsi

Social Correspondence of The China Press

Nanchang, July 3.—The arrival of a decree in the name of Hsuan Tung, the little lost emperor, has caused no inconsiderable excitement in official circles here. There can be no doubt that Kiangsi will now unite with the two Kwangs and the other southern provinces to restore the republic. To this end preparations are under way for a declaration of martial law in this city tomorrow.

There is a feeling of gravity over the possibility of civil war at this critical time in international affairs, and also an appreciation of the danger of interference on the part of a neighboring power, should China's internal affairs become disturbed. Nevertheless, the desire for a republican form of government is too strong for the people of this Province to quietly submit to the restoration of the monarchy in this fashion.

Steps are being taken to bring about the closest co-operation between the neighboring provinces in the Yangtze Valley and there seems little doubt that these efforts will succeed, with the probable exception of Anhui.

## Only Three Not Against Monarchy

(Continued from Page 1)

Kwangsi, will follow the same policy as Kwangtung.

### Gen. Chen Favors Expedition

Hongkong, July 5.—The Canton correspondent of the South China Morning Post states that, when interviewed by a prominent citizen, General Chen Ping-chun, the Tsuchun of Kwangtung, emphasised the need for a combined military expedition. He stated that the action of restoring the monarchy has aroused the greatest indignation throughout the nation.

Kwangtung would despatch one regiment, which would be sufficient for a start. All the military forces would concentrate at Nanking or Wuchow. He expressed the opinion that, as soon as the expedition arrived, the monarchists would capitulate.

General Chu Ching-lan, the Civil Governor, denounced the restoration of the monarchy as a treacherous act on the part of General Chang Hsun. He said that he would remain as firm as ever in supporting the Republic and he appealed to the country to immediately raise a powerful military expedition for the punishment of the monarchists.

Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting is still at Kwangsi, though the Canton Government has sent representatives to urge him to come to Canton, to direct the proposed expedition, but he has steadfastly refused. His attitude

towards the monarchy is not quite plain.

### Japan to Watch Only

Tokio, July 5.—The situation in China is being watched with very careful attention by all elements here, but it is more than evident that the Government is determined to hold strictly aloof. An official of the Foreign Office, interviewed by a representative of the Kokusai Agency, said: "General Chang Hsun's sudden move and the restoration of the monarchy caused profound surprise in Japan, which had received no previous intimation of any kind from any source.

"The wisdom and feasibility of such a plan, in view of the general situation in China, is not a fitting subject for me to discuss and it should be left to the free will of the Chinese people themselves to decide the form of Government they wish to adopt. We can only express the hope that order and unity will be maintained in China and the legitimate rights and interests of foreign nations remain unaffected."

The consensus of opinion among well-informed Chinese resident here is that the force of Chang Hsun's coup will be expended shortly. It is believed that it will be impossible to maintain even a semblance of government, under the leadership of General Chang Hsun, or the names at present appearing as Ministers of State, a number of whom are well-known to be directly in opposition to Chang Hsun, who, himself a Manchu, now seeks to establish a Regency.

It is broadly suggested that Chang Hsun was inspired by powerful German agents, who are known to have visited him recently at his headquarters.

### All Against Monarchy

Chinese here say that the Chinese, both north and south, appear to be agreed against the restoration of the Monarchy, certainly against the Manchu Dynasty. Even the wealthier Manchus do not favor the effort of the Taching Dynasty to return to power.

Similarly, the masses of disintegrated Manchus throughout China are much disinclined to be associated with the movement, which, if carried forward to the point of actual fighting, will undoubtedly result in a wholesale slaughter of the Manchus, similar to the one which occurred in 1911. It is believed here that General Chang Hsun's move is not approved by the leading Monarchists.

Certainly, Chang Hsun's move creates the issue sought by the very powerful elements in the North and South who for some time have tried to root up and expose the factional and political intrigues and machinations of outsiders seeking to embarrass Great Britain and Japan in China. Optimists believe that the present situation will result in clearing the atmosphere for an entirely new alignment and possibly for the re-adjustment of disputes over the Presidency.

If it is a fact that General Chang Hsun persists, under promises of

financial support, in pursuing his present policy, then it is believed that bloodshed is unavoidable.

### Think Move Has Failed

Osaka, July 6.—The Osaka newspapers continue to issue frequent extras reporting encounters between Chang Hsun's and Tuan Chi-jui's troops. The consensus of opinion is that the Monarchy movement has now failed, as practically all the influential leaders and factions are united against General Chang Hsun.

The Asahi says that it is evident that China's Republicanism is not without foundation and it urges the Government to openly announce that Japan will extend protection to President Li Yuan-hung and hold General Chang Hsun responsible for any disturbance.

## Haig Again Advances In Hollebeke Region

### Germans' Huge Losses Against French Keep Them Quiet; Lose Strong Salient

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 5.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: The enemy made raids southward of Lens and eastward of Loos. The enemy's artillery was active northward of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Ypres and Messines.

The enemy's aerial activity continues. We brought down four enemy machines and drove down five. One of ours is missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported today: We slightly advanced our line southward of Hollebeke, on a front of 600 yards. We carried out successful raids in the vicinity of Wietje and Nieupoort.

Paris, July 5.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: The enemy violently bombarded our lines, especially in some sectors. Their losses in the attacks they made last night on a front of seventeen kilometers were exceptionally heavy, yet they achieved nothing by their attempts, which they have not renewed. On the contrary, east of Cerny we carried a strongly held salient.

We repulsed three successive attacks on the left of the Meuse, which were accompanied by liquid fire, south-west of Hill 304. The artillery duel was very lively here.

The communiqué this afternoon reported: There have been fairly considerable reciprocal artillery actions in the regions of Moronvillers, Frumay and Hill 304. An enemy aeroplane was brought down by machine-gun fire.

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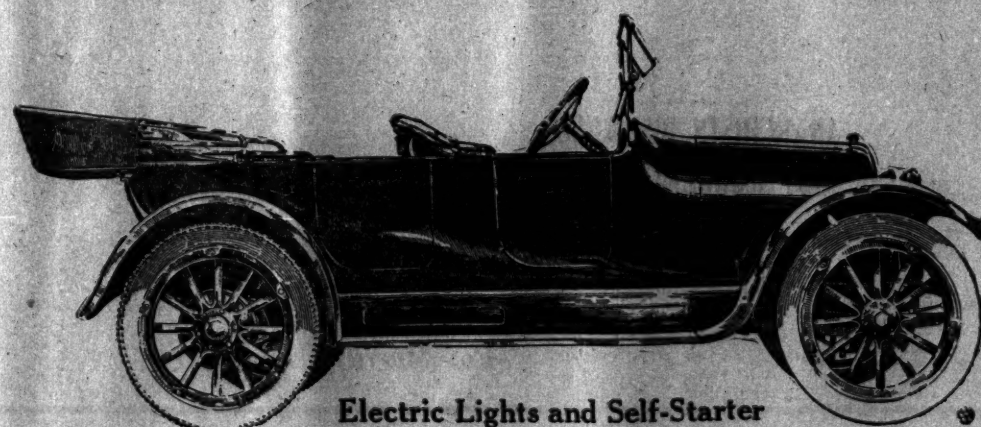
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# Petain's Valiant Army Needs Our Men To Beat Dwindling But Still Strong Foe; France Relies On Our Food And Coal

## AINSE DRIVE BIGGEST YET

Won Little Ground But Carried  
Strongest Of German  
Positions

## SPOILED BIG PLANS OF FOE

Offensives Were Preparing  
Against Italy And Calais,  
And Also In Alsace

By Wythe Williams  
(New York Times)

Paris, May 16.—During the present week I have been the guest of the army of General Petain. With a high officer from the Great General Headquarters, assigned to escort me, I have been over every yard of the last general French offensive. I refer to the attack—the success of which has ever since been disputed—that began just after the German retreat to the Hindenburg line, and which was almost immediately followed by a change in the high command of the French army.

I also saw an important infantry attack from the center of the line where a more furious bombardment is now going on than that which preceded the battle of the Somme, where it was supposed the greatest intensity in artillery fire had been reached. It was the first visit arranged by the War Office since General Petain became supreme commander. On that part of the line from Soissons eastward to Rheims, where, beginning on April 16, the French started their assault on the hardest section of the entire battle line, the famous district—I received the most detailed official information concerning the military situation as it exists in France today that has ever been told to a correspondent.

A New Phase Under Petain  
The coming of Petain to the post of Commander in Chief certainly marks a new phase in the conduct of the war. It was evidenced by many things I saw and heard this week, but in no more striking manner than in the permission granted to me to publish this information. I have the feeling that henceforth correspondents can forget adjectives or superlatives, and when writing about the army of Petain can state plain facts, describing it as it is.

Concerning the enemy I was made to feel that war correspondents had now better cease writing about German sins and dwell more intently upon the one thing that really matters—the German strength. A certain General said to me: "Germany has no morals anyway, and now that practically the whole world is agreed on that point we can get on with the serious business of beating her and teaching her a code of morals for the future. When Germany crushed her old standards overboard, she certainly considered the cost with interest that she must pay if she lost. But she counted on victory only with her strength. The whole business of a moral code was only for the purpose of adding to her physical strength. It was necessary to talk about her sins only until she was beaten. Judgment was pronounced. Germany must pay, but we must beat her first."

It is on this very serious business of beating Germany that Petain's army is now engaged. No descriptive superlatives are needed. It is simply a tough job. It will be accomplished. It was aimed at the very definite information given me by my escort concerning this German strength. He told me that today the entire effective German Army consists of 233 divisions, and today a German division consists on the average of 13,000 men, or a total of slightly over 3,000,000 able-bodied, sufficiently fed soldiers. This does not include Austrians, Turks, or Bulgarians.

I asked him what of them, and his answer is typical of how Germany's allies have been regarded since the very beginning. He said: "We Frenchmen only speak of the German Army."

Size And Number Of Divisions Great  
These figures show two great changes in the composition of the German forces since last September, when Marshal Joffre estimated that, against the Anglo-French line, they had 120 divisions, while against the Russians they were 55. He also was referring only to the German Army.

The first change indicated is that they have decreased the number of their divisions; the second is that they have greatly decreased the number of men in each division, for when Marshal Joffre gave out the numbers he, at the same time, roughly calculated the total force by naming 20,000 men to a division, which was before the war the division strength of all European armies. So, taking his figures, the Germans then had 8,660,000 men actually in the fighting line, for his figures did not take into account the reserves. But today the total number of divisions, totaling 2,000,000, include all the reserves. Of the present 233 divisions, six are facing Russia. Of the remaining 187, there are three on the Rumanian front and 154 facing the English and French. It is thus an easy subtraction to calculate how few mobile reserves are left to them, either for use as an army of shock or to send from one front to another for the purpose of stemming an allied advance. Of their 154 divisions facing the French and English, forty-three divisions are mobile reserves, constantly changing their position, but never leaving the western front.

Subtracting the number, however, leaves 111 divisions always in the front line, or 1,443,000 men. Adding in the forty-three reserve divisions of 560,000 men which are always actually in use makes a total of 2,003,000 now opposed to 2,400,000 estimated by Joffre last September—and again remember that Joffre did not count reserves. This difference shows vividly their enormous losses in the battle of the Somme.

## Decreased Strength of Germany's War Forces Calculated

By French Leaders

German Strength in September, 1916. (Joffre's Estimate.)	
(Each Division Figured at 20,000 Men.)	
Western front, (120 divisions)	2,400,000
Eastern front, (55 divisions)	1,100,000
Total, (including no reserves)	3,500,000
German Strength Now, (Estimated of Petain's Staff.)	
(Each Division Figured at 13,000 Men.)	
Western front, (110 divisions)	2,002,000
Russian front, (66 divisions)	858,000
Rumanian front, (3 divisions)	39,000
Reserves unaccounted for, (10 divisions)	130,000
Total, (including reserves)	3,029,000
Apparent Losses, (Besides Reserves Not Counted by Joffre.)	
Western front	398,000
Elsewhere	73,000
Total	471,000

## What France Needs Most From America

In an interview with The New York Times correspondent, printed elsewhere, M. Violette, French Minister of Subsistence, thus epitomizes his country's greatest material requirements from America:

Cereals. All we can spare till August. Coal. 1,000,000 tons monthly. Gasoline and petrol. 200,000 tons in 8 months.

same General rather than having a new staff brought up and made familiar with the trench system.

## Figures 250,000 German Loss

Now to get down to the figures furnished me on the last offensive. My escort officer informed me that at the outset of the British attack the Germans had thirty-six divisions facing them, to which they afterward added five, a total of forty-one. At the beginning of the French assault west of Rheims to Soissons they had forty divisions, to which were added five, making forty-five altogether. Against the attack in the section east of Rheims they had thirteen, to which was added one, or fourteen in all. So the total number of German divisions necessary to hold against the recent advance was one hundred, or nearly two-thirds of the total number of forces, including reserves, that they will ever have available for service in France. These divisions certainly were badly battered. It is estimated that when a division is withdrawn from active fighting nowadays its losses average 2,500 men; and, inasmuch as my informant declares all these divisions passed out of the fight and then in again because of absolute necessity, he estimates the losses at not under 250,000, which is considerably more than the thin line of reserves not accounted for as having been either in France or elsewhere.

At this point it might be argued that, if the recent advance used up such a great percentage of the German Army, then why was the offensive not immediately widened so that the Germans would be unable to meet it at all? I asked the same question, and my escort's reply was quite clear. He told me that in conducting the latest form of offensive it was necessary as a minimum to have one division for every kilometer to attack. Not all of these are in the first wave of assault, but that is the total necessary for the whole business of artillery support, immediate relief of attacking bodies and service of bringing up munitions and food. The attack began at the top of intensity on the Soissons-Rheims sector five days before the attack, and continued three days afterward.

## French Army's Hope Is American

I am not permitted to say so much about the French effectiveness as the German and cannot divulge the total number. Nowadays, however, French divisions, including infantry, machine gun companies, artillery and other services, are only about half the size of before the war strength. I have already sent dozens of cables showing that the greatest need in France today is men-infantry. They must have men. The object lesson which can easily be seen from figures I have been permitted to give, is that the offensive could not have been extended beyond limits that were set without leaving wide gaps in other sections of the line.

My officer spoke often of the aid to be given in man-power by the United States. He and every officer and man in the French Army are hopefully waiting for the day not only when the first detachment under General Pershing arrives, but when the conscript forces come over here by hundreds of thousands. Enough already has been cabled to America concerning the enthusiasm with which Frenchmen will receive them. I will now quote only one bit of advice from a very famous officer. It was technical and based on expert knowledge. He said: "Tell the Americans the most important thing they can do in the formation of their armies is to include one full company with machine guns to every three companies of infantry. Tell them to turn out machine guns by the tens of thousands and drill the men overtime in how to use them. They are forming our backbone the same way here, and you will find that it will be your greatest aid in making attacks to keep your man-power to full strength."

## Recent Offensive The Biggest Yet

Considering more particularly the offensive beginning on April 16, I am permitted to state that it was the biggest concentrated effort yet made by the French Army, although at first glance it seemed to have accomplished less material result than any other offensive, except the long ago offensive in the Champagne, which can be classified as a failure. I think all the army experts will admit that the result needs explanation. Yet, as the explanation was made to me while going over the ground, it was both logical and good, and in summing it up I believe that the offensive will in later histories be considered as a success.

In the first place, the ground chosen for the offensive was the toughest proposition anywhere on the front, yet it was essential to take the offensive there for the very reason that it was necessary to keep on bending back the line on which the Germans had already taken the initiative by their retreat.

I visited Soissons for the first time in September, 1914, just after the battle of the Marne and just at the beginning of the battle of the Aisne. It was the first time in the war that I had been under fire, and therefore my memory of the situation then is most vivid. It was well demonstrated at that time that even before the battle of the Marne the Germans had picked out a magnificent holding

line in the rear and had well fortified it in case they were compelled to retreat. That was the line of the Aisne which they did hold so well after the debacle in the marshes of St. Gond which General Foch organized and also their defeat on the Ourcq. I remember those days in Soissons, seeing the French field batteries out in open fields without cover, firing wildly at those same quarries, wasting ammunition just as fast as possible. I heard well-informed officers talk of the necessity of bringing up heavier guns before the Germans could be driven out. It all seemed to be something that would only take a few days, and a week at most, and then Soissons would be disengaged from shell-fire. We talked confidently about when the Germans were once disengaged from their "quarries" and another retreat from the Aisne would begin just as had happened from the Marne.

German Made Quarries A Fortress  
But the Germans remained in those same quarters for two years and then months. Day by day from September, 1914, more guns, bigger guns concentrated their fire upon them; but they held out. Week by week, month by month, year by year, more guns and bigger guns and still bigger guns were added until there was an unbroken line of guns that in April of this year opened the heaviest fire the world has ever known, pouring in 15,000 tons of high explosives upon the quarries day after day; and still they held out—almost intact—until they finally were taken by storm by the French infantry, going up on the hillside wave after wave, driving off the Germans with bayonets and gas bombs.

I have often heard remarks in the last few weeks that the chief trouble with the recent offensive was that the artillery fire was ineffective. Yes, it was ineffective, but now that I have seen those quarries, I know why. Until the orders arrived for the infantry to advance and take those quarry heights "at all costs" the Germans were quite as safe there as in a submarine far below the surface of the sea.

I went down into one of the quarries. The opening was a tiny hole in solid granite. I went down and down in pitch darkness. The officer and I stumbled down, pumbling at solid walls. A soldier came up to meet us with an electric lamp, and below we could see a line of wooden steps, at least a hundred of them. Then we came into a great arched cavern that led into another similar one, and then to another, and then into long galleries and through dark, narrow passages, where we had to stoop low, only to come into other caverns with exits leading in various directions, and so on until, at least half a mile toward the German rear, from where we entered, the quarry alone was big enough to secrete 5,000 German soldiers, who poured from a dozen similar exits when the French infantry advanced.

Every gallery of these underground fortresses the Germans raked with machine guns when stormed. The artillery position were as constructed that the mine could be whirled behind granite walls whenever necessary to avoid destruction by the concentrated French fire.

They were the strongest defenses I have ever seen. They made every other fortress, every trench line, every concrete arbi I have visited seem weak. And now they belong to the French—all of them. True, they were only a little way from the old front line, and now the front French line is just a little further beyond. The French paid dearly for them. Their orders were to capture them "at all costs." They simply had to have them, and now that they have them, it does not seem to me the offensive can in any respect be called a failure. The positions on that front are now entirely reversed. Before the French had all the bad positions and the Germans the good ones in the quarries and in the hill crests. Besides, the French had the river Aisne at their

backs, which was always an uncomfortable thought. Now the Germans have all the bad positions. They are down in the hollows and have another river—a branch of the Oise—behind them.

Also, in the offensive between Soissons and Rheims the French alone took 30,000 prisoners, while the entire offensive bagged 55,000 and a total of 600 cannon and 1,200 mitrailleuses.

In the light of the dwindling manpower on both sides 55,000 prisoners means nearly five divisions, and is considerable.

## Gains Blocked German War Plans

My escort also told me that before the offensive the Germans were hoping the Allies would be content with the ground taken in their retreat to the Hindenburg line and were preparing an offensive of their own, both against Italy and against the Belgian front, to make another try for Calais. There also were certain signs that showed they hoped to make an attack in Alsace. The sudden allied offensive at both ends of their line of retreat certainly broke up all hopes for a German offensive this Summer by forcing them to concentrate nearly all their reserves. As the officer pointed out the few mobile reserve divisions lost accounted for in disposing of the total number of their entire army is far too few, in view of the large divisions of men necessary in making an offensive for them to be of any use whatever as an army of shock.

Of course, it is argued that in view of this dwindling of man power all battle lines must be radically shortened, or they will again revert to open fighting with entire mobile armies. The former course is naturally what the Allies wish.

The latter can scarcely happen, in view of the perfected trench systems all along the front, unless either side breaks through on a sufficiently large front to force a general retreat.

French has always kept the number of her losses to herself, and she now says quite openly that she needs men. The Germans are still terribly strong, and it is therefore to America that she is looking to help her strike harder than the "Teutons" battle line to smash it.

Another great effect the recent offensive has had is to keep off any operations on a large scale against Russia until Russia has had time to reform her effectiveness. For this last offensive has not stopped by any means. Strange as it may seem, the French losses were not nearly so great as has been reported, while on the other hand I am told concerning those German divisions that went repeatedly through the first stages of the attack that it will take several months to reform them.

French Artillery And Guns Dominant  
All along the line the French have undoubtedly had the upper hand. So far as I am able to learn their air service is once more supreme, and as for the artillery, both field and heavy guns are now positively dominant over the enemy, as has been the case, in fact, ever since the Somme.

Indeed so perfect is the munition organization that now every army has a supply station directly behind it, where there is a platform 350 yards long, just for discharging heavy shells, another platform the same length for light shells, another for machine guns, and another for machine guns, and another for food.

As a matter of fact, all this French superiority is ably proved by the fact that the Germans always do give way and have not since Verdun succeeded either in making an offensive or having any luck at all with their counterattacks.

## Stirring Drama Of An Attack

I already referred to the fact that I was permitted to witness one of these engagements, beginning with the running up of the heavy guns until after the infantry, had advanced—in this case up a steep hillside—and captured the positions. As drama it was the most superb I ever witnessed. On the opposite hillside, probably two miles distant, I stood with the General commanding the army corps who was conducting the operations. It was about 3 o'clock on a cloudy afternoon. I took a position sprawling on a grass patch at the top, with my back against a bush blending in color with the surrounding landscape. My glasses carefully adjusted for the performance about to begin. Although it was cloudy there was no haze, and the absence of sunshine made everything stand out more clearly.

The hillside dropped straight before us, and then, stretching away, was a great panorama of wooded valleys, meadows, a winding river, and a steep rise of bare shales marked the sea. In the center of the slope was the remnant of a town, but only a remnant. All we could make out was a few piles of stones against the sea earth. Near the top of the hill ran a darkish line that marked the French trenches, and beyond, over the crest, were the Germans. In the valley at our feet in the wide and level meadows were French cannon—but we could

see none of them, all were so carefully concealed. Immediately overhead were a couple of large observation balloons, one attached by ropes to an automobile that guided it from a road on the side of our hill, the second guided from a boat in the river. All about circled airplanes, both observation machines and avions de chasse. There were at least a dozen, some keeping near the balloons and others swooping high and low over the German lines on the hill opposite.

There was a constant boom of cannon that in connection with the cloudiness of the day seemed more like the rolling of thunder than artillery—especially as the wind was away from us. We could not hear the sound of the shells leaving the guns until the reports first detonated across the valley. But we could constantly see the bursts of smoke where the shells were exploding beyond the crest.

The German reply was comparatively feeble. Only a few times did we notice any explosions in the meadows below, and not once anywhere near our observatory.

After The Overture, Then Business  
But this thunder of guns was only a minor overture. The General explained that the real performance was scheduled to begin at exactly 5.30 p.m. I asked how long it would last, and his laconic reply was: "Until we take their positions."

It is estimated that in that comparatively small sector of the contemplated attack—it was not more than a couple of miles in breadth—there were seven to eight hundred guns, but for this preliminary attack probably not more than 300 were in action. The remainder, reserved for the signal of infantry advance, would then turn on a barrage fire, so hot that the Germans could not bring up reinforcements.

The artillery had been pouring explosive into those German positions for several days, it was explained to me. Already they were all pretty badly demolished. It was not considered that the infantry would have much trouble—except from concealed machine guns. That was what the guns were hunting then. The Germans evidently knew what was coming, but I wondered, nevertheless, at the lightness of their artillery reply.

The hillside became darker, so dark, in fact, that down at our feet we could see bright flashes from the nearest guns. The General commanding the brigade leaned carelessly against a tree, me, holding a watch in his hand I looked at my watch. It was 3.25. There were at least a dozen staff officers gathered about us, all with an air of tense expectancy, and every one kept looking at his watch, counting off the minutes, but still there seemed no perceptible increase in the artillery fire.

I was fascinated by my watch as it ticked round to that fatal 3.40. At the very tick of the second a blast of fire went up that shook the hill we were sitting on. Those 500 remaining guns must all have been fired simultaneously, and then on to the end of the performance there was one continual, awful roar of explosive. The hillside opposite, which we could see so clearly a whole minute before, was now completely blotted out in a vast roll of heavy smoke. Even with the glasses we could distinguish absolutely nothing.

I looked down into the valley and the sparks of guns were so bright and fast I could not count them. The meadows and woods seemed alive with guns, distinguished only by rapid, short flashes of flame. I fixed my glasses on just one little portion of the open field and tried to count the flashes, but gave it up as quite impossible. There were so many flashes from different portions of the field at the same second. It looked as though the field were suddenly alive with a swarm of fireflies—that fire was the twinkling of the guns as they sent out their shells.

## All Is Motion At The Signal

I glanced overhead. Simultaneously with the signal of attack both sides became local. I mean it is a succession of narrow fronts where there are certain strategic points, both for observation and attack, that the French must have before another general attack is ordered. But on all these points the artillery preparation is quite as heavy as that at any time during the whole offensive.

The village of Castlewood stood, and stands with the Church in the night, the parsonage hand by it, the farm— with the sign of the Three Castles on the elm. The London road stretched away towards the rising sun, and to the west, where swelling hills and peaks, behind which many a time Henry Esmond saw the same sun setting that he now looks on thousands of miles away across the great ocean.

balloons sailed majestically forward until they now hung out before us over the valley, guided by the ropes that attached them to the automobile and the river boat. The fleet of airplanes, doubled in number, still circled about them and now swooped low over the German positions to report back how the infantry was getting on. I looked across at the hillside. Just at the crest I could see three rockets going up. The officer explained that it was the infantry's signal to the artillery men, asking them to place shells just in advance of that spot. At another point on the crest three more rockets appeared, then three more still further on.

Through that impenetrable bank of heavy smoke I tried to visualize the companies of infantry going up to the crest, meeting the enemy, hurling hand grenades, and using bayonets, finding fierce resistance where the machine guns were hidden and sending up their rockets to show their gunners behind just where to send them aid. And I noted that wherever the signal was sent up almost immediately after there would come a great spurt of black smoke.

It seemed as though I had been on the hillside for hours, but it was only twenty minutes later when an officer remarked that the attack seemed about over, and at the same instant

I noticed that the artillery fire had perceptibly lulled. He said it would be several hours before a complete report was in hand, showing exactly what had happened, and how many prisoners had been taken. I wanted to go forward, but that was not possible, on account of the probability of a German counterattack. In fact, there was an unsuccessful counter-attack that same night.

The details of the affair were in the official communiqué next afternoon. It was characterized as a small engagement, but of great importance. There had been about 500 prisoners taken and many Germans were reported dead.

It was possible to go forward only late the following afternoon, not to lines which even then were too unsteady, but behind them through the forest from which the Germans had been driven.

It was a strange, unforgettable sight. The entire forest bed was of long, slender green leaves and tiny white flowers, lilies of the valley. Resting on a bed of green leaves, as far as one could see, were the bodies of German soldiers. A strange, compelling and arresting odor filled the air, an odor indescribably sweet and unspeakably horrible. It was a combination of the lilies of the valley and the dead.

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## ROCKEFELLER WORK FOR CHINA STARTS

Foundation Will Build \$1,000,000  
Hospitals In Peking And  
Shanghai

MANY OBSTACLES TO BE MET  
American Medical Force May  
Not Take Charge Until  
After War

New York, May 30.—Carrying out the project conceived eight years ago of giving China an effective medical, surgical and hospital system, the Rockefeller Foundation will start soon the construction of two large hospitals, one in Peking and the other in Shanghai, for the work of the China Medical Board, a subsidiary of the Foundation. In addition, the Foundation will enlarge the Union Medical College of Peking, which it has taken over from the missionary agencies which founded it. It is understood that the hospital will cost at least \$1,000,000 each. It is probable that they will not be manner until the war is over.

Within a few weeks B. Frank Bennett a Baltimore contractor, will start for China to build the hospitals, the first of which will be constructed in Peking. It is to be modeled after the Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore, and the plans were drawn after suggestions by Dr. Winford H. Smith, Superintendent of Johns Hopkins. A Chicago firm of architects drew the plans.

The construction of the hospitals is the outcome of investigations during the last five years by two commissions for the Rockefeller Foundation. The first, which visited China in 1914, was headed by Dr. Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago. The second commission went to China in 1915 and again in 1916. The plan to give China a much-needed medical reform took definite shape at a meeting of the China Medical Board in New York last year following the return from Europe of the commission composed of Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Director of the China Medical Board; Dr. Simon Flexner, head of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and Dr. William H. Welch, the noted pathologist of Johns Hopkins University.

To Co-operate With Missionaries  
It was announced at that time that the plan of the board contemplated the erection of two hospitals in China at a cost of more than \$1,500,000, the annual up-keep charge of which would be something like \$300,000. The plan also called for the co-operation of the China Medical Board with the missionary agencies, which have a number of smaller hospitals and medical schools in China.

The Rockefeller Foundation will not undertake to send a large number of American physicians to China. It is their plan rather to train Chinese in modern medicine to treat their own people. American physicians and surgeons will go out at first as teachers. Because of the great demand upon the medical profession made by the war it is not believed that the foundation will undertake to supply the personnel for the greater Peking school and the Peking and Shanghai hospitals until after the war. Their construction will probably take up the better part of a year.

While the board believes that it will be a task of years, perhaps many years, to equip a body of modern physicians large enough to care for the medical needs of China, it believes in that result lies the solution of the problem of the medical wants of the 350,000,000 population of that country. There are diseases in China which are found nowhere else in the world, and the medical problems of China are in other ways different from those which American physicians are used to meeting, and it is for these reasons that the China Medical Board believes that trained natives will make the best doctors for China. The Foundation may also give financial aid to the smaller missionary hospitals in many parts of the country.

No Legal Requirements at Present  
The Medical Board faces the problem of getting the Chinese Government to establish medical standards before its task will be accomplished. At present the Chinese medical practitioner is subject to no legal requirements; he simply announces himself as a physician and goes ahead and practices. In many cases the right to practice medicine is taken as hereditary, and the remedies used are inherited from father to son. The Chinese "drug stores" have an astounding list of compounds.

The teachers at the Rockefeller hospitals will also have to overcome the traditional horrors of the Chinese for dissection of the human body. The Chinese practitioner makes little pretense of knowing anything about surgery, except his acquaintance with the spots where he can use his needle. There are, of course, some Western physicians practicing in the ports of China, but they reach a relatively small part of the vast population. Inoculation for smallpox, however, is one of the things observed in China for many years. Quinine is also freely used by the native practitioners.

Dr. Buttrick was for years active in missionary work.

## INDOOR SPORTS



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IN YOUR YOUNGER DAYS

## Soochow Graduation Exercises

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Soochow, July 3.—The Soochow University Commencement came to a close yesterday afternoon when the awarding of the diplomas and certificates took place at 2.30. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. T. A. Hearn, and following this the President of the University, Rev. Jno. W. Cline, D.D., made a report of the attendance for the year, saying that there had been 75 men in the college classes and 341 men in the Middle School and that this marked the best attendance that they had had. Three of the Senior class made addresses; Mr. Hsieh Sung-kao spoke as the faculty representative and two others Messrs. Hsieh Yu-chin and Hu Tsung-chuan were elected by the class to represent them.

The address to the graduates was delivered by President T. H. Lee of Fudan College and after a brief introduction in Mandarin he spoke in English to a very attentive audience. He complimented the work of the Mission schools and said that he found the discipline, scholarship and moral training in these schools of a very superior type. These schools attempted to make the first was that they were too fatalistic, that they were too willing to wait until opportunity came and dragged them out and put them into a position, instead of doing their best to find where they might serve China. Second, that when opportunity did come, too often they forgot the good of their country and made their own private good the supreme object of their lives. He urged these young graduates not to follow such unworthy examples but to go out for the good of their needy country and to make themselves felt in the development of a strong and prosperous China.

President Lee stressed the fact that ambition of the proper kind was the great need of China today, men who were so anxious to do something for their country's sake that they would not sit down quietly and wait for opportunity to come to them to serve China, but would go out and make the opportunity by putting themselves into the place where they could best serve the interests of their country. There were two characteristics which were too common among the Chinese as a people, the first was that they were too fatalistic, that they were too willing to wait until opportunity came and dragged them out and put them into a position, instead of doing their best to find where they might serve China. Second, that when opportunity did come, too often they forgot the good of their country and made their own private good the supreme object of their lives. He urged these young graduates not to follow such unworthy examples but to go out for the good of their needy country and to make themselves felt in the development of a strong and prosperous China.

Following President Lee's address, the University Glee Club sang "Our Alma Mater."

The Secretary of the Faculty, Rev. R. D. Smart, then presented the

following men for their diplomas and certificates:

Degree of Master of Arts, Hsu Hsueh-chao, Chen To-yuan.  
Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Tong Cheng-tao, Cheng Chueh-ming, Shen Hui-yuan, Hsieh Sung-kao, Chiang Hsi-fan.

Degree of Bachelor of Science, Hsieh Yu-chin, Ling Hsi-yao, Hu Tsung-chuan, Chang Wei-hsin, Shih Shan-yang, Pan Kuo-tai.  
Certificates for completion of the Middle School Course, Lao Chien-tung, Hsieh Fu, Wu Chih-fang, Pan Tien-min, Mo Sau-mou, She Ch'eng-hsin, Yu Hsi-chiu, Peng Wen-hsu, Ch'en Pao-san, Fu Wen-shou, Ch'en Cheng-i, Sun Pao-chang, Hui Hounan, Teng Ch'uan-sheng, Wu Sung-yu, Wu Tsung-chun, Huang Wen-ch'eng, Ch'eng Ch'ien, She Ch'eng-ch'ing, Shen Huan-chang, Liu Lian-sun, Yin Fen-yuan, Lu Jang-chih, Lu Chien-tien, Tien Hsi-lai, Chou Mu-chun, Lu Neng-i.

This year the M.A. Degree was given for the first time, and the two young men who did this work have devoted themselves to practical problems in chemistry. Mr. Hsu has been working on the Chinese Portland Cements and has found that locally made materials which contain about the proper composition for the making of a good cement. Mr. Chen has been working on the analysis of copper alloys obtained from various parts of the country.

After the awarding of degrees, representatives of Vice President Peng from Nanking and from the head of local military affairs read addresses from these two gentlemen. The Civil Governor was also represented by the local Taiyin. The Police Bureau also sent a representative who read an address.

Dr. A. P. Parker, President of the Board of Trustees of the University, made an address telling of the system of schools comprised under the name Soochow University and predicted a great increase in the scope and extent of the work.

The University Brass Band played several selections during the exercises of the afternoon.

The baccalaureate sermon was preached in the beautiful new church which was given to the Soochow station by St. John's Church, in St. Louis, Mo. Rev. Tsa Shih-tai, the Presiding Elder of the Huechow District of the M. E. Church, South, preached the sermon to a large and interested audience. The Senior Class and the men of the Fourth Year Middle School were seated in the front and Pastor Tsa gave them some good advice as to how to regulate their lives.

The special music of the day was

furnished by the University Glee Club.

The Large Senior Class celebrated class day on July 1. The class had prepared a class book with likenesses of each member of the class and short personal sketches, class prophecy, speeches of the men who were to represent the class on Commencement Day, etc.; these booklets were distributed to the guests at their meeting.

At night the seniors served a banquet to their teachers and class members.

Laura Haygood School

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Soochow, July 1.—The closing exercises of Laura Haygood School were held in the school chapel on the evening of June 28 and the morning of June 29. The program for the evening was "Pandora," an opera in three acts by C. E. Massello, founded on Hawthorne's "The Paradise of Children." This was given under the direction of Miss Myra B. Olive, the music teacher of the institution. Miss Olive has unusual ability, and the masterful way in which the play was given shows her to be an able instructor. The institution is most fortunate in having her services.

The morning exercises were under the direction of Miss Olive Lipcomb, the English teacher. As the class was large, only two of the essays were given, one in Chinese and the other in English. The speaker of the day, Mr. T. C. Chang of the University of Nanking, gave a very profitable and pleasing address. The music, vocal and instrumental, was furnished for the most part by the seniors. Beethoven's well known "Moonlight Sonata" played from memory by Miss Mai Tan-ling, was worthy of special mention.

University Alumni

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Soochow, July 3.—The Soochow University Alumni Association had its

By Tad

of Shanghai was an able, interesting effort, appreciated alike by the Chinese and foreigners.

The most impressive part of the exercises was the delivery of the diplomas.

This school was established in 1905. The present class is the fifth that has graduated. The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Dr. R. T. Bryan of Shanghai from 1 John 2:14 "I have written unto you young men because ye are strong." This subject being especially adapted to this particular class in that there are many fine athletes among them, and the intellectuality of the class is high.

## Frederick Palmer Is Honored By Pershing

Washington, June 25.—General Pershing has appointed Frederick Palmer, the world-renowned war correspondent, as a staff major, and has designated him as "eye witness" of operations for the American headquarters on the European front.

## President Wilson Takes Food Control

Washington, June 28.—Tired of the petty bickerings and delays attendant upon the consideration of the food control measure now pending before congress, President Wilson has personally assumed control of all exports, by executive order, and himself created a food council composed of the secretaries of the departments of state, commerce and agriculture and Herbert Hoover, to administer the control. The first meeting of the council is expected for today, when organization work will be begun.

It is also expected that President Wilson will immediately issue proclamations licensing fuel shipments and providing regulations for all classes of exports to prevent their reaching Germany.

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J. E. SIMPSON, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

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J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

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CHAS. EDWARD GARDNER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY READY TO SELL GOODS

Grocery Price List Out And  
Committee Authorised To  
Engage Store Space

The Shanghai Co-operative Society, Ltd., held its statutory meeting yesterday, nominating officers and committee and authorising the latter to go about the renting of store rooms preparatory to the dispensing to members of the large stock of staple and fancy groceries which is on hand. A tentative price list has been printed for circulation among the society's members.

Mr. W. H. Emberley, nominated for re-election as president, reported an offer by a local Parsee firm, Violejee and Co., to sell out to the society. The committee had gone into the matter, he said, and thought that it might be done if members would increase their holdings. There was considerable discussion and the final motions were for the new committee to see about securing quarters for the handling of the stock now on hand. The Eastern Garage building on Szechuen Road was suggested.

"The great lesson of the war is that organised co-operation is necessary to success," said Mr. Emberley in addressing the meeting, following the adoption of the statutory reports. "I think that we may look forward with confidence to our success in this venture. We have as many members today as one of the big London co-operative societies had at the end of its first four years. We want now helpful suggestions and constructive criticism from our shareholders."

Mr. Emberley stated that at present there are well over a hundred shareholders and the paid stock is something more than \$4,900. Over \$4,000 has been expended for merchandise and it had not been possible to fit up a store and engage a staff as yet. He had no doubt that when the sale of the goods began there would be a big increase in holdings. The officers nominated were Mr. Emberley, president; Mr. H. W. Strick, vice-president; Mr. Davy, secretary; Mr. Timmins, treasurer; Messrs. Heal, Noble and Broadley, and Messrs. Lacy and Shipway, committee.

The meeting to confirm motions and nominations will be held next Friday at 8.30 p.m. at the registered offices of the society, No. 4 H. Peking Road.

### News Brevities

The Astor Grill yesterday was awarded judgment for \$148.50 in the British Supreme Court against James Dyson. The claim was for food and refreshments supplied during January and February this year. The defendant admitted the claim. The court ordered him to pay back the sum at the rate of \$15 a month.

Sir Charles Elliot, Vice-Chancellor of Hongkong University, has gone to Peking.

Mr. C. Gordon Mackie, who left Shanghai for England two months ago in the service of the British Government, has arrived there, according to a cablegram received.

Hongkong is mourning the loss in the trenches of another of its former residents. He is Major John de Lusa Simonds, D. S. O., who fell on the western front on April 21. While in Hongkong he was A. D. C. to General Sir Charles Anderson.

## ASSERT LOCOMOTIVES WILL WIN FOR RUSSIA

Washington, June 26.—Members of the Russian mission in statements here today declared that Russia's greatest need was for locomotives. Thousands are wanted to solve the transportation problems of the country.

The securing of these locomotives will make military success certain, they assert.

## AMERICA AND JAPAN PLAN BIG SHIP DEAL

Washington, June 26.—The government is negotiating with Japan to transfer sufficient of the latter country's shipping from the Pacific to the Atlantic to handle two million tons of freight.

## Crews And Officers Must Be Insured

Washington, June 26.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has announced that ship owners of vessels plying in war zones must insure their officers and men, the former for \$5,000 and the latter for \$1,500.

# Smiles from the Mixed Court

As an agency of retribution consider the stamp collector.

Some days ago a dutiful son, resident in Shanghai, sent a letter to his father in Chinkiang. The latter, it so happens, engages in the mild excitement of collecting stamps as a relaxation from his duties as an examiner of customs. He took the envelope of his son's letter and soaked it in warm water preliminary to removing the government sticker. He was surprised and shocked to see the bit of official paper fall all apart. The stamp had been made up of many tiny pieces snipped from the uncanceled parts of used stamps and fitted together with marvellous accuracy.

The swindled collector communicated with the Chinese Post Office authorities here. They traced the letter back and found that it had been mailed by a coolie who had bought the stamp at a shop on North Hunan Road. An inspector went to the shop and called for a stamp. He noticed that the merchant held the article up to the light before handing it over. So he seized the box and by careful examination found a number of the bogus sort. Man Ya-yip, keeper of the shop, declared that the stamps had been given him by an unknown party in payment for cigarettes. The case was remanded.

**Poor Control**

For trying to decapitate himself with a meat axe out at the race track Sung Siang-bai was hauled before the Assessor.

Sung denied that he had suffered disaster at the late race meeting. He said he had just bought the axe and was on his way home to try it out on a few pork chops when he was struck with the inclination to stop at the track and look at the pictures on the Sing Se-ka. While he was so engaged he noticed a watchman approaching. Making certain that he was about to be arrested he determined to commit suicide and took a desperate swing at his Adam's Apple. His aim was rotten.

Dismissed with a little advice.

**Snappy Work**

Things happened rapidly with Tsang Young-ling. He and Tsung Ah-woo were pals. Demon and Pythias had nothing on them. They lived in the same house and the lean of a match was an almost everyday occurrence with them. So when Tsang asked Tsung to let him look at a ring the latter was wearing, he snatched without suspicion. Tsang and the ring departed simultaneously, bringing up together in a passion. Armed with the pawn ticket Tsung went to a friend and borrowed a sum of money, giving the ticket as security. He then sauntered down to the railway station and stuck an Indian watchman for a job. He was employed. This being settled and the watchman having introduced him into his quarters, Tsang stole two blankets, a cap and a pair of trousers from his employer and moved on. But just about this time the pursuit caught up with him.

One month.

### Music For Today

Two performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given today. The programs follow:—

In the Public Recreation Ground at 4.30 p.m.

1.—March "Manhattan Beach" Sousa.

2.—Overture "Le Toreador" Adama.

3.—Waltz "Diana" Kirby.

4.—Selection "Norma" Bellini.

5.—Song "Rebecca" Hardelot.

6.—Selection "The Earl and the Girl" Caryll.

In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.

1.—March "The Royal Review" Lacey.

2.—Overture "Charles VI" Halevy.

3.—Waltz "Tres Jolles" Waldeufel.

4.—Selection "Iolanthe" Sullivan.

5.—Song "The Star of Bethlehem" Adama.

6.—(a) Song "Rose in the Bud" Forster.

(b) Two Step "Kivri" Reeves.

7.—Waltz "Grande Valse de Concert" Mallet.

8.—Selection "Faust" Gounod.

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

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T. H. O. R. ....	50.00
John D. Hutchison ....	200.00
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Nee Fong Piece Goods Firm ..	50.00
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## SPORTS -- Latest News of Athletic World -- GOSSIP

### RACING TO BE ALLOWED BRITISH CABINET RULES

Jockey Club Authorised To  
Arrange Forty Days Yearly  
With Certain Restrictions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 4.—The War Cabinet has decided to allow racing, in view of the national importance of horse-breeding and suggests that the Stewards of the Jockey Club shall arrange for approximately forty days' racing between the middle of July and the close of the flat-racing season at Newmarket and elsewhere, subject to the approval of the War Office, the Ministry of Munitions and the Board of Trade.

The railways are not to provide race-specials and steps must be taken to prevent motor-cars and taxi-cabs carrying racegoers. If these orders are ignored, licenses will be withdrawn.

It has also been decided to allow a maximum of 1,200 horses in training 15 lbs. of oats a day.

### Sports Correspondence

#### Baseball

Sporting Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—Re 4th July game and the Navy protest, I would suggest that a series, best of 3 games, be arranged, the winners of same to hold the Challenge Cup for 1917.

Have the identical teams re-play the series, on alternate days, within one week and this will settle once and for all who is the "top dog."

To make the games extra interesting the rival teams could have a side wager of an evening at the Carlton, losers to entertain the winners, and the fans should pay a 50 cent admission to see the games, proceeds to go to the American Red Cross Funds.

Hoping you and others will back up this suggestion. Yours,

C. K.

Shanghai, July 6, 1917.

#### Tennis

The Public School Old Boys will play the Hanbury School Old Boys on the grounds of the Shanghai Public School Old Boys' Club tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The following will represent the Public School Old Boys.

1. H. Stellingwerf and A. V. White.

2. J. P. Hawes and C. E. Ollerdesen.

3. J. Turner and V. O. Remedios.

4. F. Madar and G. M. Madar.

5. T. M. Sopher and C. Barradas.

Reserves:—F. Ollerdesen.

B. Shraze.

### Shanghai Rifle Assn.

The competition for the Allied Red Cross cup will be held tomorrow morning at the Rifle Range. The entire proceeds will go to the Allied Red Cross funds. Entries may be sent before noon today to Mr. A. M. Collaco, care of the Russo-Asiatic Bank. The conditions follow:

Rifles.—Any military.

Ranges.—200, 500 and 600 yards. The targets will be changed as follows: from 6 to 7.45 a.m. 200 yards, from 8 to 8.45 500 yards and from 9 to 10 a.m. 600 yards.

Scoring.—Seven at each distance.

Sighting Shot.—One at each distance, not counted.

Position.—Lying.

Reserves:—R. T. Ryton and R. H. Furcell.

S. C. C. 2nd v. Hanbury Old Boys

The Cricket Club Second Team and the Thomas Hanbury School Old Boys will play at 2.30 this afternoon on the S.C.C. ground.

S.C.C.—E. G. Barnes, D. Cooke, C. D. Field, H. W. Kilby, A. H. Leslie, C. Martin, J. W. Monk, C. E. M. Thompson, H. Webb, E. G. Norman and R. Grimshaw (Capt.).

Reserves:—J. Cockin, F. W. Etheridge and T. G. Smeaton.

### Cricket

#### S. C. C. v. S. R. C.

The Shanghai Cricket Club and Shanghai Recreation Club are scheduled to play on the S.R.C. ground at 2.30 this afternoon. The two teams follow:

S.C.C.—D. Campbell, C. S. Cheatham, S. J. Deeks, E. W. Stagg, E. G. Tait, W. C. D. Turner, L. R. Wheen, C. C. Whitehead, W. C. Foster, G. M. Billings and Capt. E. I. M. Barrett (Capt.).

S.R.C.—T. Wallace, S. M. Wallace, J. Quayle, W. E. Wilson, W. J. Haynes, H. T. Ambrose, H. S. Cooper, E. Prince, C. E. Ollerdesen, A. V. White and F. Milner.

Reserves:—R. T. Ryton and R. H. Furcell.

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Reserves:—J. Cockin, F. W. Etheridge and T. G. Smeaton.

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### ALLOW NAVY PROTEST ON JULY FOURTH GAME

Contest Cancelled And Will Be  
Played Off July 14; Reds  
And Blues Today

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Navy's protest on the Fourth of July ball game for the Challenge Cup was allowed by the committee of the Shanghai baseball club at a meeting yesterday and the game cancelled. The game to determine which team shall hold the cup for the year will be played July 14.

The committee went thoroughly into the matter and made their ruling on the fact that the decision on the play in question had been reversed. Umpire-in-Chief Winters told the committee that it was in fact without his rights to reverse the ruling made by the field umpire, though he was under the impression at the time that he could do so.

If the weather permits the Red and Blue Sox teams will play today at the race course, the game beginning at 3 o'clock. Navy and Shanghai are scheduled to engage tomorrow in the regular Sunday contest.

### Lawn Bowls

An inter-club match will be held on the S.L.B.C. rinks at 4.15 this afternoon between teams picked by the Green Committee and the Handicapping Committee. The two teams follow:

Green Committee. Handicapping Committee.

A. D. Bell (skip) J. C. Thomson (skip)

F. C. Banham (skip) W. Dutton (skip)

G. R. Wingrove (skip) A. W. Dewhurst (skip)

R. Simmons (skip) W. J. Vine (skip)

J. T. Disselduff (skip) L. Evans (skip)

W. A. Ogden (skip) W. Gater (skip)

T. R. Trueman (skip) H. H. Fowler (skip)

T. Harborne (skip) J. G. Smeaton (skip)

S. Hammond (skip) E. L. Hunter (skip)

J. D. Gaines (skip) D. M. Graham (skip)

J. Frost (skip) J. J. Sheridan (skip)

J. Scroton (skip) D. Mennie (skip)

Dr. J. W. Ross (skip) C. J. Head (skip)

S. M. S. Gubbay (skip) E. Payne (skip)

J. McGavin (skip) Jas. Malcolm (skip)

F. A. Sampson (skip) J. B. Grant (skip)

O. Crews-Read (skip) D. MacDonald (skip)

J. C. Macdonough (skip) J. Valentine (skip)

C. M. Bain (skip) F. Largo (skip)

A. Taylor (skip) F. L. Marshall (skip)

### Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Fushimi Maru ..... May 7

Kaga Maru ..... May 16

Tsuyama Maru ..... June 8

For Liverpool

Kashima Maru ..... June 30

Katori Maru ..... June 3

For New York

Tatsuno Maru ..... May 21

Tokwa Maru ..... Mar. 25

For San Francisco, etc.

Nippon Maru ..... June 15

Persia Maru ..... July 6

For Seattle

Yokohama Maru ..... May 14

For Tacoma

Mexico Maru ..... June 27

Panama Maru ..... May 15

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tion is easily established.

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the checks when you buy

them. Then, when you

need cash or wish to pay

a bill, you sign the check

again (countersign it) in

the presence of the man

who accepts it. Thus your

signature identifies you.

Sold at Current Exchange Rates,

premium \$0.50 per \$100.00

## American Military At Tientsin Housed In Ideal Barracks

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Tientsin, July 1.—The Chinese

Oriental Real Estate Co. since

September of last year has been

building houses in the German con-

cession in Tientsin, which are rented

to the American military administra-

tion and, partly perfected, are just

going to be occupied. Another part

will be completed at the end of

August, when the troops return from

summer camp. Five buildings are

provided for ten companies of in-

fantry; one is destined for the

machine gun and headquarters com-

panies. For the Quartermaster De-

partment a large store and office



## The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYSTHE CHINA PRESS Incorporated  
Delaware, Publishers

## WEATHER

Bad weather on the Eastern and  
Yellow Seas. Weather slightly  
improving in the Western and  
Central districts.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 7, 1917

China Again Unites Against  
Monarchy

THE war which is now starting between the Republicans and the Monarchists in China is a straight-out fight amongst the Chinese themselves and, therefore, although communications between Peking and the sea are precarious, there is apparently no real cause for alarm over the position of foreigners in the capital. The hostile factions indeed, are reported to be arranging facilities for passing foreign re-inforcements through the lines near Langfang—this notwithstanding that the railway has been torn up for some distance in that section.

By now, Chang Hsun realizes that his little game has failed. The whole country has declared for the Republic. There is small likelihood that the fighting will be protracted. While the former Premier, Yuan Chai-jui, is marshalling the Northern hosts against the would-be dictator from Hsichowfu, the Southerners are assembling large armies which are to be based upon Nanking and Hankow. In the south, Gen. Feng Kuo-chang is functioning as Acting President pending the clearance of President Li Yuan-hung who is the guest of the Japanese Legation in Peking until such time as the Japanese can guarantee him safe escort.

The Japanese official position is that of non-interference so long as foreign interests are not imperilled. There is accumulating evidence that the Japanese Government was taken by surprise when Chang Hsun "restored" the young Manchurian Emperor. The Japanese, it is evident, while admittedly prepared for all eventualities in China, consider that it is their mission to maintain the peace of the Far East. And now that the whole country has united to put down the usurper there is no cause for their intervention. China left to herself will settle with Chang Hsun. Japanese opinion on the present crisis is probably well expressed by the following from the Shun Tien Shih Pao, a leading Japanese daily of Peking:

"Let us ask the monarchists how they compare with Yuan Shih-k'ai in military force. Let us ask them what the true attitude of the people is as compared with the Hung Hsien regime? Powerful and clever as Yuan Shih-k'ai certainly was with the support of a number of provinces, his Hung Hsien regime was only able to last 83 days. Finally coming to grief as the result of the rising of the righteous movement in Yunnan and Kwelchow. How can it be possible for a mere boy to occupy the throne and to expect to peacefully control the country? We prophesy that as the movement is against the real wish of the people it will not succeed. Even if we grant that it will succeed in a way we are sure that revolutions will quickly follow one another and, as the result of internal trouble and external intervention, China would follow in the footsteps of Korea."

"However, ever since the establishment of the Republic the policy of patching up has been the order of the day. The revolution of Hsin Hai, the uprising in Kiangsi and the third revolution all tended to extend the spread of the mendicant since no fundamental solution was arrived at. Now is the chance for China to make a clean sweep of the dirt and filth. All traitors may now be given their due and thorns will be removed to enable the Republic to be as sunshine once more!"

This editorial expression appeared in Peking last Monday and was reprinted in The Peking Gazette of last Tuesday. The latter paper, although published under the immediate thumb of Chang Hsun, doesn't seem to take Chang any more seriously than it took Yuan Shih-k'ai when he was trying to be emperor. Its review of the second day of the Manchurian Restoration carries a four column headline as follows: "Under the Midsummer-moon," and discusses the developments in the following vein: "Everybody now agrees that for better or for worse the coup is the best possible thing that could have happened to the country. Before the coup, the issue, while it was very

clear to those who had the fortune of being so near the actual theater, could not have been so sharply defined to those in the South, who must rely on information received from conflicting sources. One could imagine that the South was then of the opinion that the only issue was the dissolution of Parliament and as re-election was a practice well recognized in foreign countries it might be passed over in consideration of the existing conditions, which were certainly critical. Telegrams from Tan Yen-kai of Hunan, Tong Chi-yao of Yunnan, Liu Hsien-shih of Kweichow, Tang Hsiao-min of Kwangsi, Chen Ping-kun of Kwantung and even Wang Chang-yuan of Hupeh and Li Hsun of Kiangsi to say nothing of Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang of Nanking all agree on this point. It would have of course, been most undesirable to launch a revolution just for the sake of maintaining the old Parliament while, if the old election law be followed, there was equal chance for the old members to be returned. This is now no longer the case.

"The issue is not of differences about the constitution or the formation of a Cabinet but whether or not the Republic should be maintained. Unless we are to believe that the Tsuchens are all absolutely devoid of their sense of responsibility and shame they, after making so many statements for the maintenance of the Republic, would certainly have to stand to their guns. But such an argument is unnecessary. We know the southern leaders too well to believe that there will be no opposition. What is more important there is every reason to believe that when fighting actually is begun it will be a fight to the finish. No more compromise will be acceptable. Either the Monarchy or the Republic shall live. If the Republicans do not sweep away the monarchists, the latter would be the former. The two opposing forces have come out into the open for a fight and in order to settle the question once and for all, the point must be settled whether or not the people of China really prefer a Republic. If they do then they will certainly fight for it. For some time no news will be allowed to come through unless it is favorable to the monarchist movement but sooner or later the facts will somehow slip through the strict censorship and Peking will then see if the several points mentioned in the edicts, which are plainly the work of Kang Yu-wei, for the justification of the coup d'etat can be proved or not.

"More dragon flags were flown yesterday than on the previous day but the attitude of the people remains the same—indifferent and unconcerned. The only class of people who are really happy are the unemployed Manchus and Mongolians, who, owing to their lack of trade, have been forced to pull rickshaws during the Republican regime. Now the monarchy has been restored they believe that they will be able to once more receive large sums for "pension" and continue to play on the feet of the non-Manchu people. As to the higher class of Manchus it is believed that with a few exceptions they are really afraid. Many of them have openly expressed the fear that the movement would fall flat and then even the regular allowances for the Manchurian Court and the common Manchus will be cancelled. According to a reliable report Shih Hsu, the Imperial Guardian personally protested before the two Emperors and the boy-emperor as soon as he heard of the movement but failed to make any impression as neither the Emperor nor the boy-emperor were actually controlling the situation. The most noteworthy fact in this connection is the attitude of the Chinpu-tung papers. Immediately after the dissolution of the Parliament the various Kuomintang papers gradually closed their doors and went South. The Chinpu-tung as well as the China Tung clique papers have, however, been very active. Suddenly all of them suspended publication yesterday. The Kung Yen Pao, Kuo Min Kung Pao, Min Yen Pao, Hsin Cheng Tan Jih Pao, Chien Chung Pao and the Chen Kung Ho Pao as well as a few others called to appear yesterday morning. The suspension was voluntary and the fact is significant. It shows that the Chinpu-tung is opposed to the restoration of the monarchy and as they are unable to express their free views on the situation, they have to temporarily suspend publication. This is passive opposition."

## Anglo-Spanish Agreement

THE maritime and commercial Anglo-Spanish agreement, which was arranged by the Marquis de Cortina, during his recent visit to England, is, apparently, causing a considerable stir amongst the German propagandists in Spain. The Germanophile press very generally declares that the ratification of the agreement would be "neither more nor less than a rupture of neutrality"; whilst the extreme section of that press insists that the agreement is, of itself, an initial aggression against one of the two belligerent groups.

Without, for an instant, going into the question of whether or not the agreement does, in fact, constitute a breach of neutrality, there can be no question, with anyone possessing a knowledge of the facts, that nothing less than some such agreement as that arrived at will meet even the most urgent needs of Spain at the present juncture. Spain, like every other neutral country, has been placed in serious difficulties by the war, in the matter of securing certain essential supplies, especially coal; whilst the tremendous shortage of shipping, due not only to the deprivations of the German submarine but to the great diversion of merchant vessels

## CHIN-CHIN

The Lady I Love

The lady I love uses powder not any;  
On lobster she never would thrive;  
For wine for her lips I need spend  
not a penny;  
For riches she never would strive.

The lady I love is not waiting for  
flowers;  
She's never passe—she's alive;  
I never have seen her at primping for  
hours;  
She hints not of dowry nor dive.

The lady I love ponders naught of  
her graces;  
Nor plans when at church to arrive;  
She never plays angry nor poses nor  
laces  
Nor talks you to death—she's just  
five.

—R. G. S. in Cartoons Magazine.

Do you suppose poor little Hsuan  
Tung, age 13, has any idea what it's  
all about?

## A Blue Moon?

The Peking Gazette carries as its  
headline over the story of how the  
restoration was effected—"Under the  
Midsummer Moon."

## The Drama in Missouri

The company gave "East Lynne."  
This is one of the best plays of its  
kind ever written. Mrs. Lockwood  
became so thoroughly absorbed in  
the part as to shed tears for the  
sorrow she brought on herself.

Humboldt Star-Leader.

## Some Bird!

"I gathered that Zimmermann  
sees the peace dove galloping apace  
towards the longed for goal and  
likely to round into the home  
stretch by late summer."—Cyril Brown,  
Berlin Correspondent.

JOSSMAN: Have you ever heard  
this?

Jim had been in a little trouble  
over a fracas in which a lodge  
brother and a coroner had played  
parts, and the end was that Jim  
was sentenced to life imprisonment.  
He was led from the courthouse to  
the station on his way to the  
penitentiary. A friend met him and  
inquired his fate.

"How long do judge give you?" the  
friend asked.

Jim smiled genially.  
"De judge ain' hard on me," he  
replied, "he jes give me frum now on!"

M. W. S.

The Fourth is over. Here comes  
the Fourteenth. As the manager of  
one hotel might say to the manager  
of another hotel, it's not a long time  
between holidays in Shanghai.

## The New Etymology

This writes Mr. Harry Mooney,  
animal trainer of Barnum and  
Bailey's circus, concerning his dis-  
coveries in the Indian jungles:

"The English people living round  
Siliguri," he continued, "called it  
the 'pifle' bird on account of its  
peculiar habits. The sacred spotted  
sokedar can hardly see by day and  
is absolutely blind at night. After  
this bird finds a dead spider or fly  
he hides it away and then forgets  
where he has put it. When he looks  
for his food inside the dark temples  
and cannot find it the sacred spotted  
sokedar utters a plaintive cry re-  
sembling 'Oh, pifle' in English, and  
hence its name."

Yes, indeed, O Pifle!  
THE JOSS MAN.

to military purposes, has crippled  
her export trade, and caused vast  
accumulations of certain products,  
such as oranges, for instance, which  
cannot possibly be disposed of at  
home. By the agreement recently  
come to between the two Govern-  
ments, the United Kingdom has  
agreed to supply Spain with  
150,000 tons of coal a month, and  
has largely modified the embargo  
which has, for some time, been  
placed on the importation into the  
United Kingdom of Spanish oranges.  
In return, Spain agrees to export  
to the United Kingdom as much  
ore as may be needed, and to re-  
peal the law, passed some time ago,  
under which sales or temporary  
transfer of Spanish shipping to  
foreign owners was forbidden.

The agreement is, as a matter  
of fact, the most ordinary trade  
convention, and is, in effect, no  
different from the agreement come  
to more than a year ago between  
France and Spain, by which the  
French Government, at a critical  
moment, economically, for Spain,  
agreed to secure a large part of  
the supplies for the French armies  
in the field from the other side of  
the Pyrenees. Spanish statesmen,  
indeed, have not made any attempt  
to conceal the fact that the present  
agreement is, from first to last, of  
Spanish seeking. Any dispassionate  
consideration of the question must  
lead to the conviction that the pre-  
ponderance of advantage likely to  
result from it will be on the  
Spanish side.—Christian Science  
Monitor.

## The Stockholm Conference

The Socialist Gathering In The Hands Of Those Who  
Favor, Not A Separate Peace, But A German PeaceBy William English Walling  
(Mr. Walling is a leading American  
Socialist)

Morris Hillquit says that: "The  
International Socialist Conference  
will be the only body that will be  
able to establish a concerted move-  
ment for peace of equal potency in  
all of the fighting countries."

An extraordinary statement, in  
view of the fact that the organized  
Socialist parties, which represent  
from 25 to 50 per cent of the  
people in Germany and the sur-  
rounding countries under her influ-  
ence, represent only from 15 to 20  
per cent in France and Russia and  
less than 5 per cent in Great Brit-  
tain and the United States. (The  
British Labor Party is admitted to  
Socialist conferences, but does not  
call itself Socialist, and will not  
attend the Stockholm meeting.)

Mr. Hillquit has conveyed to many  
persons, whether intentionally or un-  
intentionally, an impression of the  
Stockholm Conference and the posi-  
tion of the American Party which  
is the very opposite of the truth.  
As he was the Chairman of the  
American Party and is its rep-  
resentative at the International  
Socialist Bureau, nobody has so  
valued a right to speak for the or-  
ganization, and he does do most of  
the speaking. It was Hillquit, for  
example, who "officially" denied the  
authority of Socialist Congressman  
Meyer London's telegram to Russia  
against a separate peace. Therefore  
when prominent minority Socialists  
like Simons, Gaylord, (ex-Congress-  
man Berger's running mate in  
Milwaukee), and Spargo (one of the  
five members of the National Ex-  
ecutive Committee) wish to criticize  
the official party position they are  
forced constantly to deal with  
Hillquit—whose friends then make  
the curious reply that the criticism  
is "personal."

For the twentieth time Hillquit  
has evaded the real question by say-  
ing that the Russian Socialists, the  
Stockholm Conference, and the  
American Party are not for a  
separate peace. This has been con-  
ceded, almost from the beginning.  
The British and French have point-  
ed out that the conference is whol-  
ly in hands of those who favor not  
a separate but a pro-German peace,  
approximately on the basis of a re-  
turn to the status quo—the pro-  
Allies attending being an infinitesimal minority.

And now these "no annexationists"  
make the bold effort to annex  
President Wilson. We read in an  
interview with Hillquit the astounding  
statement that the Socialists of  
such countries as France and Aus-  
tria are in accord, and that Presi-  
dent Wilson takes the same position  
[?] It would be just as accurate to  
claim the President's assent for the  
near-treason resolution of St. Louis.  
Hillquit proceeds to refer, vaguely,  
to certain unspecified "separate and  
individual utterances from Socialist  
leaders" in Germany, which, he says,  
clearly indicate that the German de-  
legates at the conference will ex-  
press themselves on the same lines  
as President Wilson has.

There was only one delegate who  
might conceivably make an utter-  
ance in favor of those just and  
nonpunitive indemnities and relin-  
quishments of territory held by Ger-  
many and her allies against the  
wishes of the inhabitants even before  
the present war—payments and  
surrenders that Mr. Wilson clearly  
demands or allows for in his two  
last speeches before the Senate.  
That man is Hoffman of the small  
third faction of the German So-  
cialists, the revolutionary Liebknecht  
group. Hoffman has been denied  
his passports. The other German  
delegates, both factions being  
"sound" on peace policy, as well as  
Austrians, Hungarians, and Bulgari-  
ans, have been granted the excep-  
tional privilege of leaving Germany  
to attend the conference. More than  
a month ago one of the best-informed  
of American correspondents,  
having just left Germany, told us  
that the Zimmermann faction in  
the Government was preparing a  
magnanimous [?] Central Europe  
peace offer for late in the Summer  
and that Zimmermann was favoring  
the Stockholm conference for that  
reason.

Hillquit himself states the real  
position of the German Socialists in  
the following paragraph. He is ap-  
parently gratified and genuinely  
amazed that these Socialist super-  
men will go to such an extreme  
length in their magnanimous will-  
ingness to co-operate in a general  
peace propaganda that they will  
forego indemnities demanded by  
Germany [!] and "relinquish all of  
the territory conquered in the war."  
While not certain that they would

willingly go to this length, Hillquit  
points out that "the conference  
would consider peace on no other  
terms." So the cat is out of the  
bag; the conference will favor a re-  
turn to the status quo.

Hillquit forgets that President  
Wilson's Senate speech of January  
22 referred to prospective territorial  
changes and demanded the same  
rights for weak peoples as for large  
nations, while the Russian Council  
of Workmen's and Soldiers' Dele-  
gates, as well as Kerensky and the  
majority, if not all, the Ministers of  
the new Government, take the same  
position. In 1915 the American  
Party also demanded that a condi-  
tion precedent to any peace must  
be that "all countries under foreign  
rule" be given a right to decide as  
to their own future. It is true that  
this clause is not contained in the  
party's new program. The influ-  
ences that withdrew it were the  
same that had attempted to tie the  
American Party to the German So-  
cialist "no annexation, no indemnity"  
program when it was first promul-  
gated, in the Summer of 1915,  
both by the pro-Kaiser majority and  
by the minority, which is anti-  
Kaiser in home affairs. The Hillquit  
faction had moved the Executive  
Committee officially to endorse this  
German peace. Members of the  
National Committee denounced this  
attempt in the party press as pro-  
German and voted it down.

But now the German Socialist  
peace program, formerly officially  
condemned as pro-German, has  
been definitely adopted. And the  
demand for the free development  
of "all countries under foreign rule"  
has now been marvelously trans-  
formed into the opposite demand for free  
development for great nations only.  
So we read in the program of the  
peace conference to be held in New  
York, Hillquit and Cannon being  
members of the organizing com-  
mittee, the demand for "free de-  
velopment of all nations," nothing  
being said about nationalities,  
peoples, and "countries under  
foreign rule."

Hillquit says that the desirability  
of a general peace is first to be  
considered at Stockholm, and that  
the conference "would oppose the  
consummation of a speedy peace un-  
less such a peace guaranteed an in-  
ternational arrangement that would  
prevent the recurrence of war in the  
future."

This is the very opposite to the  
fact. The overwhelming majority  
of the delegates at Stockholm, and  
also the American Party, have de-  
finitely endorsed the Zimmermann  
program, which for nearly two  
years demanded immediate peace  
"regardless of the strategic situa-  
tion," that is, notwithstanding the  
war map and the fact that Ger-  
many would make exactions for her  
military advantages. I do not be-  
lieve a single party or faction re-  
presented at Stockholm has ever re-  
nounced "a speedy peace," unless  
with the international guarantee  
mentioned. Certainly the "Ameri-  
can" Party takes the opposite stand.  
It demands immediate peace in  
Europe on the basis of the return  
to the status quo.

Moreover, the American Party, in  
the resolution drawn up by Lee and  
Hillquit at St. Louis, demands an  
immediate and separate peace for  
the United States. No other mean-  
ing has been or can be attached to  
the St. Louis anti-war resolution.  
And finally, in answer to the  
question whether the conference  
would consider a revolution in Ger-  
many, Hillquit rightly assures us  
that the internal problems of  
nations would not be touched upon.  
Here these "Socialists" are in com-  
plete opposition to the "bourgeois"  
Wilson, who devoted almost the  
whole of his war address of April  
3, to the proposition that no secure  
or just peace could be expected with  
an autocracy.

## War-Time Wallops

What the Cubans want to do is to  
raise more cane and less cane.—*Bos-  
ton Transcript.*

Boycotting necessities having proved  
effective, why not try it on luxu-  
ries?—*Wall Street Journal.*

Of course, whatever happens, there  
will be the usual extra sessions of  
Colonel House.—*New York Sun.*

British are taking over not only  
part of the French line, but part of  
the German line in their absent-  
minded way.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Over in Germany they have a novel  
method of settling strikes. As soon as  
the strikers walk out they are sent to  
the front.—*Washington Herald.*

## Forty-Eight Cities Made To Order

The building of forty-eight cities,  
each for a population of 12,000

souls, is the job confronting our  
War Department, says the Literary  
Digest, quoting an editorial writer  
in The Engineering News-Record  
(New York), who has devised this  
picturesque way of vivifying the  
situation. The cities must all be  
ready for occupancy early in August  
for they are the camps that will  
house our new Army to be raised  
under the provisions of the new  
law. The task, our editorial in-  
formant thinks, will enlist the ser-  
vices of many construction firms,  
both as general contractors and as  
subcontractors. They will have to  
put up wooden buildings, for the  
lumber is at hand and the canvas  
for tents is not. There will probably  
be not enough skilled labor avail-  
able to build frame houses for half  
a million men, so unskilled labor  
must be largely used, and the plans  
must be of the simplest. We read:

"While the plans are not yet  
made public in final form, nor can  
be until the necessary legislation is  
passed by Congress, the general  
scheme of the War Department in  
connection with the first new army  
unit of 500,000 men is substantially  
as follows: The bill pending in  
Congress, drawn by the General  
Staff, provides that the President  
shall divide the whole United States  
into sixteen divisional areas of ap-  
proximately equal population and  
appoint a general officer to the com-  
mand of each divisional area.

"The commander may subdivide  
the divisional area into three  
'reserve areas'; these reserve areas  
are to be subdivided into districts  
and subdistricts, apparently for the  
purpose of registration and levying  
of recruits. It is not yet known how  
many training-camps will be  
established in each of the sixteen  
divisional areas, whether one or  
more. There is some reason to be-  
lieve, however, that a training-  
camp may be located in each 're-  
serve area,' which would make  
forty-eight training-camps for the  
whole United States; and each camp  
would therefore have to accommo-  
date something over 10,000 re-  
cruits. Making due allowance for  
the auxiliary forces necessary to  
supply and maintain this force, it  
is to build forty-eight cities, each  
of capable of accommodating at least

12,000 persons, and to do this with-  
in three months.

"We say three months' time, be-  
cause the plans already made public  
for fourteen officers' training-camps  
with 2,500 men in each, which are  
to be assembled on May 8, provide  
for three months' instruction. Since  
it is planned to have a force of  
trained officers ready at the end of  
three months to begin work with  
the 500,000 recruits, it is or should  
be the plan of the Army to have  
the camps for the recruits ready and  
occupied by that time.

"These forty-eight cities will be  
made up of wooden buildings. It  
is impossible to shelter this half-  
million men in tents, for there are  
not enough tents available in the  
Army stores to provide for even the  
35,000 men to be brought together  
in the officers' training-camps, nor  
is there material available to make  
tents in any reasonable time. It is  
reported that the Army has been  
endeavoring to place an order for  
30,000,000 yards of cotton duck.  
This order will take the mills a  
long time to fill, and much of the  
material will be required for use  
for tarpaulins and similar coverings  
as fast as it can be furnished. Of  
lumber for wooden buildings, there  
is fortunately an ample supply.

"Doubtless, these buildings will be  
of the simplest possible construc-  
tion, to admit their rapid erection  
with as much use as possible of un-  
skilled labor. They will probably  
be made fairly permanent, as it is  
the intention to use them not only  
to house the first half-million re-  
cruits, but the second half-million  
and additional units.

"Besides the necessary buildings  
for the camps, there must be sup-  
plied the equally necessary provision  
of water-supply and sewerage, to-  
gether with storm-water drainage,  
sufficient roads, terminal facilities,  
etc., to handle the supplies re-  
quired by this great number of people.

"The present plan of the Govern-  
ment, according to our best advice,  
is to let a contract for each of these  
encampments to a large, responsible  
contracting firm with a first-class  
organization and a reputation for  
rapid work. This will concentrate  
responsibility, and it is hoped will  
secure efficient and rapid work. The  
magnitude of the task, however, will  
probably make it necessary for these  
main contractors to enlist the aid  
of as many subcontractors as possi-  
ble in each locality."



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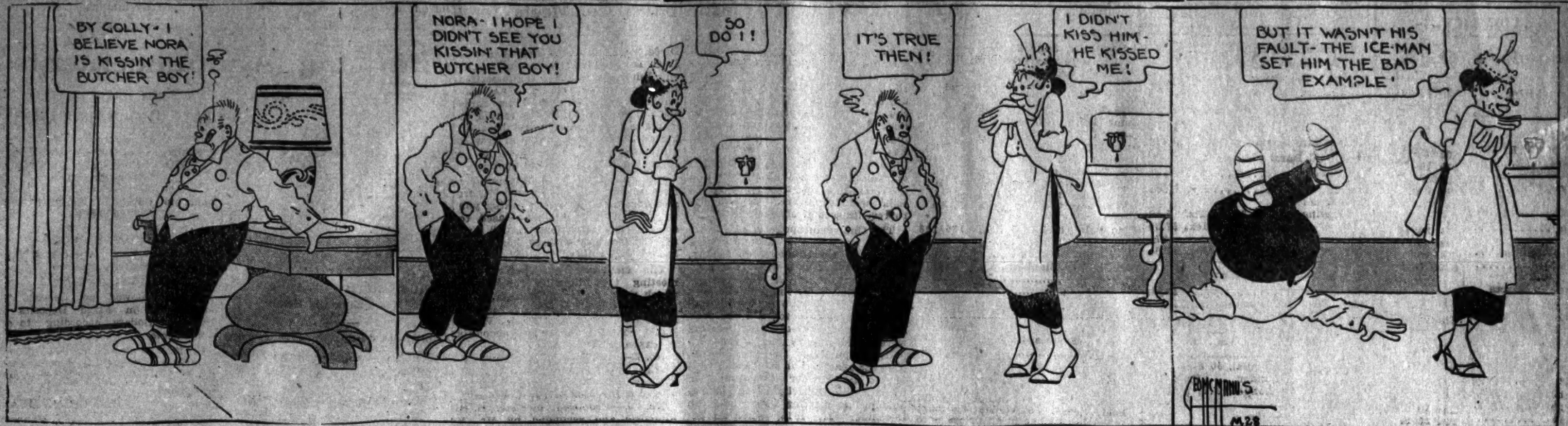
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
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## Progress in the Island of Guam

Few more prevalent and persistent mistakes are made by the people of the United States, so far as geography is concerned, than that which associates the Island of Guam intimately with the Philippines. As a matter of fact, its principal town, Agaña, is just about as close to Manila as Kansas City is to New York. That is to say, the Philippine group and the Ladrone group are about 1,500 miles apart. Guam is that distance east of Manila, nearly the same distance south-east of Yokohama, and 5,000 usually placid miles west of San Francisco. It is the largest of the seventeen islands forming the Ladrone, sometimes called the Mariana Archipelago, and is the smallest of the insular possessions of the United States.

When the island was ceded by Spain to the United States, by Article 2 of the treaty of peace concluded at Paris, on September 10, 1898, the little, that was known about the place or its people encouraged humorous paragraphers and musical comedy writers to make heavy drafts on their imagination, and so, for a time, Guam was regarded as in the nature of a joke. It lent itself readily to the requirements of comic opera, and when it ceased to entertain, it ceased to interest the larger portion of the public. The history of the island had, however, been tragic, rather than amusing. Guam had been

occupied originally by Chamorros, intelligent people, most of whom perished. Immigrants from the Philippines had largely taken their place, and these were so ignorant that the island population became little better than savage. The later incursion of Tagalogs and Malays, however, helped to neutralise conditions, and when the United States seized the island, on June 10, 1898, the population was found to be engaged, rather pertunctorily, in the agricultural and fishing industries. The natives, from the beginning, evinced a friendly disposition toward the invaders, and their tractability has greatly aided the work carried on, during the last nineteen years, for their general improvement.

The possession has been continuously under the control of the Navy Department, and under the governorship of a naval officer. For a number of years after it became United States territory, or from the time it ceased to yield copy for the humorous paragrapher and the comic playwright, until about four years ago, little more than passing notice had been taken of its progress. Meanwhile the natives had been taught, and in every manner encouraged, in the art of agriculture, and were shipping the products of the island, such as copra, coconuts, rice, and sugar, to merchants in Manila and other places;

never until the early fall of 1913, however, was Guam placed regularly and formally on the trade map. It had, of course, been an important naval station, and it had received frequent calls, not only from warships, but from merchant vessels, but it had not been on a regular route of lane of commerce until, at the time referred to, the naval transport steamer Supply was ordered to make four regular trips annually between the island and Manila.

United States occupation has spelled progress for Guam and its people. Their advancement in every respect is plainly seen by those who have watched the affairs of the island since 1898. A great deal of money and time have been given to experiments with the soil, that have not been altogether successful, and one of the latest results determined is that, while white potatoes cannot be grown there, cotton can be produced profitably. Not until 1916 was a bank established in Guam, and this innovation is regarded as a long step forward. In the same year over \$4500 was spent on public improvements. This meant that, with the cheap labor available, it was possible by this expenditure to construct 5036 yards of new roads and streets. The native population, under improved sanitary conditions, is steadily growing. It had reached 13,285 in 1916. But most encouraging of all the improvements is the advancement in education. The annual expenditure on the schools, exclusive of buildings, is over \$7,500. Very substantial school-houses have been erected, with the result that the schools have a daily attendance of 1674, and the number of teachers employed is 133. Illiterates are becoming fewer, and the knowledge of the English language is increasing; yet the percentage of the population able to read and write is still small.

Commercially, the island is doing very well. An increase in imports has been shown annually, with great regularity, for several years. In 1916 the total was \$329,503, or an increase of \$35,938 over the previous year. The imports are only in part from the

United States. A large business is done with Japan. The exchange is in native products, but it is not yet sufficient to show a balance for the island. Guam is not, and probably never can be, an important possession, but it is, in many respects, a most attractive one. Naval officers and sailors have generally expressed a liking for it. If there is little enterprise among the people, they are at least tranquil, and, from all appearances, are contented and happy under the rule of the United States. Guam's only real importance to the United States lies in the fact that it is a naval base.

## Vessels To Arrive

From London	
Hitachi Maru	July 14
Iyo Maru	July 28
From San Francisco	
Ecuador	Aug. 25
Venezuela	July 28
From Tacoma	
Chicago Maru	Aug. 13
From Seattle	
Yokohama Maru	July 18

## ARTS &amp; CRAFTS, LTD.

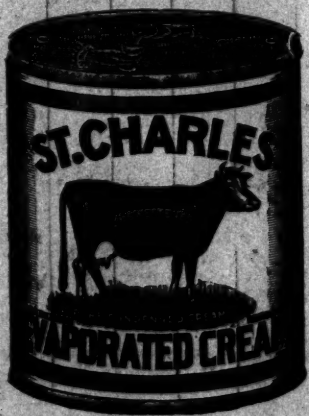
FOR

PICTURE FRAMING  
MOUNTING  
AND  
GILDING

43 Bubbling Well Road.

'Phone West 455

Take No Chances With Your Milk Supply!  
Use a Safe Milk!



## ST. CHARLES EVAPORATED CREAM

may be utilized for all purposes where ordinary cows' milk would be used. St. Charles Cream comes from healthy cows raised under expert supervision. It is just pure rich milk, evaporated and condensed.

Connell Bros. Company

Agents for China

Dr. John Goddard  
Optician

Refracting  
and  
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses

in  
Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.  
26, Nanking Road



The Secret  
of  
Good Cooking

lies to no small extent in the ability of the Cook to adjust the heat to a nicety for the work in hand. Only a modern GAS COOKER affords this advantage.

No hiring to be paid—a charge only made for fixing and removing.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

Engineer's Office:  
5 Thibet Road.

Showroom:  
29 Nanking Road.

SPEARMINT

(WRIGLEY'S)

SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA: GETZ BROS. AND CO., INC., SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND MANILA.

CHEWING  
GUM

10 Cents Per Package  
of 5 Bars

It is delightfully comforting and sustaining, and helps to drive away fatigue. Aids digestion and keeps the teeth in fine condition. TRY SOME.

Obtainable Everywhere.





## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. and S. B.	\$620
Chartered	259 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6 B.
<b>Marine Insurances</b>	
Canton	Tls. 34 3/4
North China	Tls. 140 S.
Union of Canton	Tls. 700
Yantai	Tls. 190 B.
<b>Fire Insurances</b>	
China Fire	\$145 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 337 3/4
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (C)	Tls. 15 1/4 B.
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien	Tls. 35 S.
<b>Mining</b>	
Kalping	Tls. 10 S.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2.45
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock	\$118
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 93 1/2 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 3/4 S.
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 74
<b>Lands and Hotels</b>	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84 B.
China Land	Tls. 60
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80 B.
Welshvale Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
E-w.wo.	Tls. 157 1/2
E-w.wo. Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 92
International Pref.	Tls. 98
Laon-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 38
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 124
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 1/4 B.
Tangseepoo	Tls. 500 B.
Tangseepoo Pref.	Tls. 150
<b>Industrials</b>	
Bayer Tia	Tls. 25
China Sugar	\$100
Green Island	Tls. 7.40
Langkai	Tls. 15 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Smatra	Tls. 145
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall and Holts	\$16 1/2
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$95 B.
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$5 B.
Weeks	Tls. 15 1/2
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma	Tls. 10 S.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 3.00 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 S.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 1/2
Buta	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 1 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 2
Consolidated	Tls. 2.00 B.
Dominion	Tls. 10 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19 1/2
Kamunting	Tls. 8
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 37 1/2
Karun	Tls. 13 1/2
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 8.30
Kroewok Java	Tls. 18
Padang	Tls. 13 1/2
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10 1/2 S.
Permatas	Tls. 3 1/2
Repah	Tls. 1 B.
Samarang	Tls. 0.85 B.
Seckes	Tls. 7 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 7 1/2
Sepawang	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.90
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6 B.
Sh'hai Malay-pref.	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 1/2 S.
Sungla	Tls. 1.65
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11 1/2
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5.30
Sh'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.70 B.
Taipung	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.10 B.
T'heng	Tls. 2 1/2
Ulob	Tls. 2 1/2
Ziangbe	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cully Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Sh'hai Elec. and Ash	\$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 70 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 20
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Sh'hai Telephone	Tls. 80 S.
Sh'hai Waterworks	Tls. 250 B.

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 6, 1917.

## Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 92 = Tls. 1.08

Mex. dollars Market rate 72.4375

Sh'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch

Bar Silver 39 1/2

Copper Cash 1806

Sovereigns

Buying rate @ 3/9 1/2 = Tls. 5.30

exch. @ 72.7 = Mex. \$7.29

Peking Bar 274

Native Interest .09

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 39 1/2

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Market rate of discount 5%

3 m-s. 5%

4 m-s. 5%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London 27.43

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. 47.63

Consols 5

Exchange Closing Quotations

London 3/9 1/2

India (nominal) T.T. 280

Paris (nominal) T.T. 523

New York Demand 523

New York T.T. 90 1/2

Hongkong Demand 30 1/2

Japan T.T. 56 1/2

Batavia T.T. 216

Bank's Buying Rates

London 4 m-s. Cds. 3/11

London 4 m-s. Docy. 3/11

London 6 m-s. Cds. 3/11

London 6 m-s. Docy. 3/11

New York 4 m-s. 53 1/2

The following are the Customs

Rates of Exchange to the end of

June:

1 = Hk. Tls. 5.03

Hk. Tls. 1 = France 5.4

1 = Marks 4.41 (nom.)

Gold \$ 1 = Hk. Tls. 1.66

Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.85

1 = Rupees 2.93

1 = Roubles 3.56

1 = Mex. \$ 1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, July 6, 1917.

Official

New Eng. Tls. 12.75

Telephones Tls. \$0.09

Almas Tls. 10.00

Batu Anams Tls. 1.00

Unofficial

S.M.C. 6% debts 1910 Tls. 90.00

S.M.C. 5% debts 1905 Tls. 90.00

Anglo Dutch Tls. 4.85

Chemors Tls. 1.15

Consolidated Tls. 2.60

Kamunting Tls. 6.00

Permatas Tls. 3.60

Telephones Tls. 80.00

Shareholders' Association

Transactions

BUSSINESS DONE

Shanghai, July 6, 1917.

Official

Almas @ Tls. 10.25 July

BAR SILVER

London, July 3.—Today's silver

prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 39 1/2. Steady.

Featureless

Previous Quotation, London, June

30:—

Bar Silver Spot: 39 1/2. Quiet.

London, July 4.—Today's silver

prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 39 1/2.

Last Quotation, London, July 3:—

Bar Silver Spot: 39 1/2.

Steady Featureless.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic in-

formation has been received by

the general agent from the

Sumatra director and manager of

the Mantachaply tet Mija-

Boech-en Landbouwexploitatie in

Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for

July 4 was 79 tons."

## Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, June 20 and 21.—Follow-

ing were the prices realised at the

rubber Auction this week:—

Singapore per picul.

Sheet

Smoked Fine Ribbed... @ \$131/125

Smoked Good Ribbed... 124/108

Smoked Fine Plain... Nil

Smoked Good Plain... 110/100

Unsmoked Fine Ribbed... 120

Unsmoked Good Ribbed... 110

Unsmoked Fine Plain... 120/119

Unsmoked Good Plain... 104

Crepe

Fine Pale Thin... 135/128

Good Pale Thin... 126/117

Good Pale Blanket... Nil

Good Brown Blanket... 101

Fine Brown... 118/110

Good Brown... 112/98

Good Dark... 103/89

Barky... 91/67

Scrap

Virgin and Pressed... 73/63

Loose... 70/50

Sheet

Cupwashing... 105/80

Catalogued for:

Sale... Pels. 11,770 (about 700 tons)

Sold... Pels. 7,571 (about 450 tons)

A further decline in all prices is to

be recorded at this week's auction, which

started yesterday morning. Fine Pale

Crepe and Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet

realised up to \$134 and \$131 respective-

ly, and competition was quite keen at

times. Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet

were not much in demand and prices

were comparatively rather lower than

those paid for Fine, Medium and

lower Crepes shared in the general

decline, but met with a fair demand

at the lower level. Plain Smoked

Sheet were neglected, whereas Un-

smoked Sheet of both descriptions sold

at a few points below last week. Only

a few lots of Scrap changed hands at

above prices.

The sale was continued this morn-

ing, when prices generally remained as

yesterday. Only one lot of Fine Pale

Crepe reached the top price of \$135.

(Meyer and Measor.)

London Rubber Market

London, July 4.—Today's rubber

prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 5 1/2 d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 7 1/2 d.

buyers.

Tendency of Market: Steady.

Previous Quotation, London, July

3:—

Spot: 2s. 6 d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 7 1/2 d.

buyers.

Tendency of Market: Firmer.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

London, July 4.—Tenders for

Indian Council Bills and Deferred

Transfers were:

Tenders for Bills.

Highest price 1s. 4-5/32d.

Tenders at 1s. 4-5/32d.

Receive 56%

Tenders for Transfers.

Highest price 1s. 4 1/2 d.

Tenders at 1s. 4 1/2 d.

Receive 56%

Deferred Transfers.

Highest price 1s. 4-5/32d.

Tenders at 1s. 4-5/32d.

Receive 56%

Total amount sold during the week.

Rs. 12,000,000.

Amount to be allotted next week.

Rs. 12,000,000.

The China Mutual Life Insurance

Company, Ltd.

Copies of the Directors' Report,

Revenue Account and Balance

Sheet may be obtained on applica-

tion in person or in writing to the

Managers

Head Office,

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for

the above company, are prepared

to grant policies against Fire on

Foreign and Native Risk at Current

Rates.

FRAZAR &amp; Co.

## Kochien Transportation Co. Meets

At the fourth annual general

meeting of the Kochien Transporta-

tion and Towboat Company, Limit-

ed, held at the Palace Hotel yester-

day afternoon, Mr. Brodie A. Clarke,

the chairman, explained that the

final reply to the proposition regard-

ing the sale of the Company's fleet

was expected in about a week.

There were present beside the

chairman, Messrs. W. F. Inglis and

J. Hughes, directors, Mr. A. G.

Hill, secretary, and shareholders

representing total shares of 4,341.

The Chairman spoke as follows:

"The report and accounts were

presented to shareholders on Friday,

June 29 and I will, with your per-

mission, take them as read, but be-

fore making any comments thereon

there are one or two matters which

I wish to explain to you. As you

are aware, your board of directors

were approached by a Japanese com-

pany to purchase the fleet during

the past year and as the board were

unable to consider the application

without the authority of the share-

holders a meeting was held on

December 21, 1916, when an ex-

traordinary resolution was passed

by the requisite majority and was

confirmed at a confirmatory

meeting on January 4, 1917. After

this meeting various suggestions



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office:  
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:  
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:  
The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.  
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:  
Amritsar, Ipoh, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavy (Lower), Halphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Recoursables et Agences:  
Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Pondichery, Peking, Tourane, Halphong, Papeete, Hankou, Phnom-Penh.

Bankers:  
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
Societe Anonyme  
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS  
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT  
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:  
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.  
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.  
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.  
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... £15,000,000  
Reserve Funds:  
Sterling, £15,000,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000  
Silver ..... 15,500,000  
\$35,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... £15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG  
Court of Directors:

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.  
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy.  
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman].  
A. H. Compton Esq.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager:  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Poochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

London Bankers:  
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.  
Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 24,000,000  
Kope-Ts.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,742,000

Head office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Hallan, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Changchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan Hongkong Tsingtau chendze) Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolayovsk, Yokohama, Dalny (Dalren O-A).

35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... \$ 300,000.00

Reserve ..... \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both tael and dollars with interest may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$80,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... " 36,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... " 21,300,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshai, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaooyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. \$5,500,000.00

Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00

U.S. \$7,510,000.00

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York.

National City Bank Building.

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Macoris, (Cristobal C.Z.), Shanghai, Hankow, Panama, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at—

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

14 Klunkang Road, SHANGHAI.

## Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulden 50,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gulden 9,325,431 (about £932,543)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Office: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balei, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebin-Tinggi, Dejoember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tilitajap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection Bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1913.

Authorized Capital ..... H.\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up

Capital ..... H.\$1,571,500

Reserve Fund ..... H.\$ 130,000

Investment reserve fund...H.\$ 20,000

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 3 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 525,500

Reserve Fund ..... 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kanay, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

## Amusements

## ISIS THEATRE

Corner of JUKONG Road and North Szechuen Road (150 yard from Range Road)

Two Performances Nightly

7.15 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

TONIGHT

The 15th and Final Episode of the SERIAL MASTER PLOT

"The Mysteries of Myra"

entitled:—

"THE THOUGHT MONSTER"

Don't Miss the end of this wonderful picture, it is of great interest as well as amusing

Showing Tonight

"The Sensational and thrilling story in 3 parts

"Won in the Clouds"

Being one of the best film every shown in Shanghai

Showing also the screaming comedies:—

"BOMBS AND BANGS"

"THERE IS MUSIC IN THE HAIR"

Admission Prices:—

Stall 30 cents, Dress Circle 50 cents, Box seat 70 cents.

## Shipping Items

The I.C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangsu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Taise Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengling left Tientsin for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantien left Tientsin for Shanghai on Thursday.





**Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.**  
Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.  
*Shanghai Agents:*  
**The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.**







# Business and Official Notices

## High-class Provisions

Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

### Only the best!

If any article sold by us is found to be cheaper than the same article sold elsewhere, kindly inform us and we will make the necessary reduction.

Motor Delivery Service.

## C. EDDIE & COMPANY,

1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai.  
Telephone North 639.

14315

W. B. Sutherland

P.P.C.

## Special Notice

of the  
Government Institute of Technology  
(Formerly Nanyang College)  
40 Sicawei Road, Shanghai

The undersigned begs to notify the public that a certain foreign lady has been swindled by a young Chinese who claims to be a graduate of this Institute but whom we have found to be an impostor, and that those who may have dealings with our College in the future are earnestly requested to call on the proper authorities of this Institution and make arrangements with them directly.

(Signed) Tang Wen Teh,  
President.

14322

## STEAMERS FOR SALE

D/W Tonnage Capacity:—4,000 and 1,200, June; 1,800 June/July; 5,500, 2,200, 5,500 and 6,300, July; 1,400 July/Aug.; 5,700, 3,750, 800, 3,500 and 1,500, Aug.; 3,200 and 6,800, Aug./Sept.; 2,100 and 5,500, Sept./Oct.; 5,850, 5,000, 4,100, 1,500 and 6,000 Oct.; 2,500, 2,000, 1,500 and 2,050, Dec.; 1,900, Dec./Jan.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,  
96 Szechuen Road,  
Tel. No. 380.

## New Wooden Steamers

FOR SALE

Delivery in December, 1917.  
Apply to

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,  
96 Szechuen Road.  
Tel. No. Central 380.

## Sam Joe & Co

General Storekeepers, Grocers,  
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock.

PRICES VERY MODERATE  
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN  
TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

1114 Broadway  
Telephone No. 1095.  
SHANGHAI.

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 9

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2435.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from The Treasurer, Finance Department, 24b Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,  
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,  
Shanghai, March 23, 1917.

14188

Stop thinking of the fortune you are going to make; of the wheel you're going to break; and think of The Marco Polo Scarf—the joy it will give her on your behalf.

In Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White.

Price Prepaid \$4.25  
Postage & Duty Free

WIDLER & COMPANY,  
Chungking, West China.

## JUST ARRIVED

## MEUX'S STOUT

In excellent condition

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

Tel. Central 2021

## M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-ching  
Hardware and Metal Merchants  
Government Contractors

Materials of every description  
for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always  
in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Solo Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

We have also Black Dye in stock.  
Trade Mark Zang Kun (象) at moderate prices.

For further information, please  
apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road,  
Shanghai

Tel. Gen. office No. 2371  
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

## NOTICE

Those who love to enjoy a good after-dinner smoke, should give us a call. We have just received a fresh supply of the following Real Havana Cigars as manufactured by the popular cigar-makers, Henry Clay and Hook and Co., Ltd., Havana.

"El de Cabanas"

Imperial	in boxes of 25	\$18.00
Coquetas	"	\$10.00
Puritano	"	\$ 7.00
Conchas de Regalo	"	\$ 6.50

Book your orders at once, as since unpacking the above a few days ago, our supply, which is only a small one, has been reduced considerably.

14300

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA.

## Better Light Lighter Bills



If Metal lamps are used to replace Carbon lamps, THREE times as much light may be obtained for the same expenditure of electricity.

## PRICES OF LAMPS.

Candle Power	Price
16, 25, 32 and 50	Tls. 0.50 each
100	" 1.00 "
200	" 3.00 "

Lamps obtainable at above prices from

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT  
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

## METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

## AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiuksiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

## VENUS

Copying & Drawing Pencils

Tel. THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Tel.  
4778 4 Canton Road, Shanghai 4778

## ASK FOR FREE SAMPLES

We are prepared to submit Free Samples of the Cigarettes we manufacture to any one requesting them, because we realize that by this means alone, can our prospective customers appreciate the HIGH STANDARD of PURITY and QUALITY of our products.

ASK FOR THEM TODAY.

## THE TIENSIN TOBACCO CO.

19 Nanking Road

## ANTIMONY! REGULUS.

(99% pure)

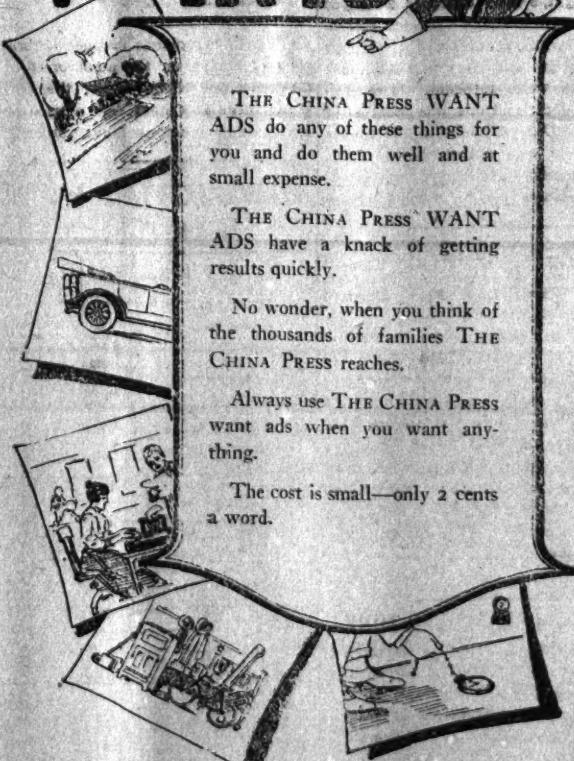
## ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

Tel. address "HUPEHMIN"

13721

## WANTS



THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS do any of these things for you and do them well and at small expense.

THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS have a knack of getting results quickly.

No wonder, when you think of the thousands of families THE CHINA PRESS reaches.

Always use THE CHINA PRESS want ads when you want anything.

The cost is small—only 2 cents a word.

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

1408

### Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

FACING PARK

A large sitting room with Bedroom and Bath room attached, suitable for a married couple

Phone 1948

## SITUATIONS WANTED

A young Chinese, who has good knowledge of English, book-keeping, typewriting and Customs and shipping work, desires engagement. Apply to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS.

14392

YOUNG MAN, with eight years' experience in large firm (accounts, correspondence and selling), desires position in Shanghai from September. Good character and willing worker. Testimonial. Apply to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS.

14387 J.14.

YOUNG LADY (British) wishes to accompany lady on trip during summer, or would take care of a child. Apply to Box 279, THE CHINA PRESS.

14384 J.7.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.

14134

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED for Outport, a young foreigner, 18 to 20, graduate from Commercial College, desirous of getting a good business training. Must be good at figures, write shorthand, and use Oliver Typewriter. Apply in writing to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.

14380 J.8.

WANTED, young Chinese, qualified in both English and Chinese, to work as clerk in a law office. Good opportunity for the study of the law. Must come from good family. Apply to Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS.

14368 J.3.

WANTED, competent and well-qualified interpreter for law office. When applying, please give full particulars and references. Apply to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS.

14368 J.8.

THE Nanking Foreign School desires normal graduate grade teacher, American system. Missionary salary. Address references to Secretary, Nanking Foreign School, Nanking.

14371

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

WANTED, by old-established firm, a gentleman, preferably with business knowledge, to invest Tls. 4,000 and give service to help extend working field. Good profits assured. Apply to Box 285, THE CHINA PRESS.

14390 J.11.

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Encyclopedia Britannica, eleventh edition, India paper, with bookcase. Apply to Box 281, THE CHINA PRESS.

14386 J.8.

WANTED, one bicycle—"Swift" or another good make. Must be complete and in very good order. Apply to Box 283, THE CHINA PRESS.

14388 J.8.

## The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road